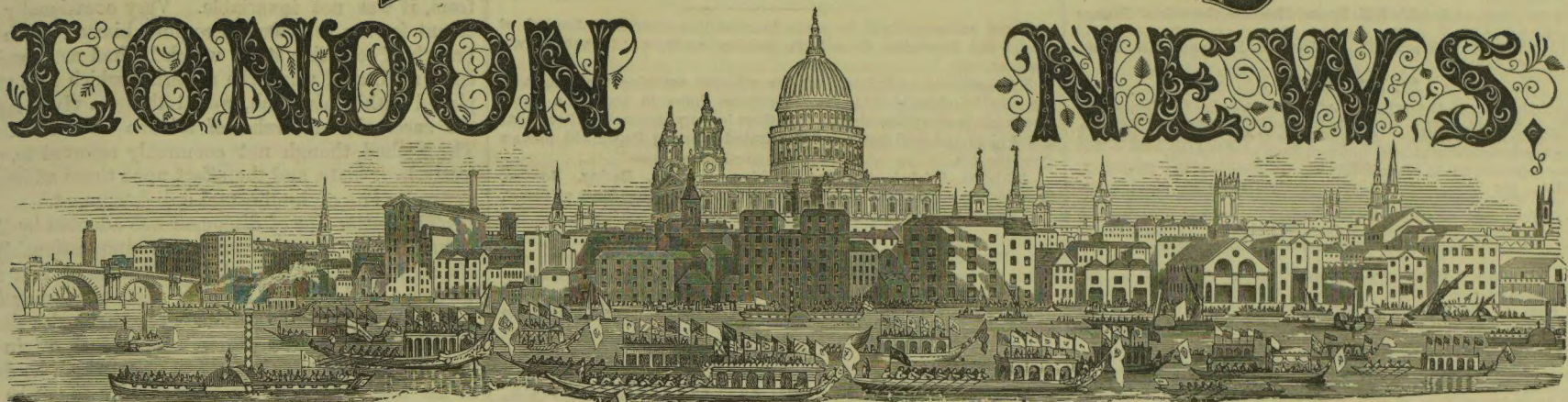


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1827.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.

*J. J. Hurst*



PRESENTING AN ADDRESS TO THE KING OF DENMARK AT THINGVALLA, ICELAND.



## BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at 12, Bruton-street, Lady Alice Gaisford, of a son.  
On the 22nd ult., at Kussowice, Himalayas, the wife of Colonel Charles Hodgkinson Smith, C.B., A. Brigade R.H.A., of a daughter. Australian papers please copy.  
On the 18th inst., at Oxtou, Cheshire, the wife of George Brownell, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 20th inst., at Booth's Hill, Lymm, Cheshire, the wife of Thomas Grundy, of a daughter.  
On the 25th inst., at Wheat-hill, Huyton, near Liverpool, Mrs. Henry H. Hornby, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church of Svanshals, Sweden, by the Rev. J. W. M. Ellison, Rector of St. Michael's, Derby, James Frederick, eldest son of James J. Dickson, Esq., of Gothenburg, to Cecilia Blanche Charlotte, eldest daughter of Axel Dickson, Esq., of Kyleberg.  
On the 30th ult., at St. John's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. S. J. Stone, M.A., the Rev. Tom Rooke (formerly Curate of Monkstown, Dublin, and Windsor), late Organising Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, and Chaplain to St. George's Hospital, to Harriet Bambridge, late letter-sorter and assistant postmistress, Windsor, eldest daughter of Mr. George Bambridge, postmaster and schoolmaster. No cards.  
On the 20th inst., at the Abbey Church, Whitby, Yorkshire, by the Rev. J. W. Carr, Curate of Whitby, Henry C. R. Becher, of Thornwood, London, Canada, barrister-at-law and Queen's Counsel, to Caroline, widow of the Rev. W. H. Caldwell Robertson, and daughter of Samuel Street, Esq., of Niagara Falls, Canada.  
On the 20th inst., at Alveston Church, by the Rev. Sir E. H. V. Colt, Bart., Vicar of Hill, and the Rev. Canon Mather, Vicar of St. Paul's, Clifton, assisted by the Rev. John Rawes, Vicar of the parish, Frederick James Philip Caldecot, Esq., of Holton Hall, Lincolnshire, only surviving son of the late Major Caldecot, to Catherine Eleanor, only daughter of Major Charlewood, Ridgeway, Gloucestershire.

## DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., in Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly, the Hon. Henry John Ball, late Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, Hong-Kong, and sometime her Majesty's Attorney-General for British Honduras, in the 55th year of his age.  
On the 17th inst., at Pitt Rectory, the Rev. John Spurway, M.A., for fifty-three years Rector of Pitt Portion, Tiverton, aged 84.  
On the 18th inst., at Moor Park, Farnham, Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., aged 85.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 5.

**SUNDAY, AUGUST 30.**  
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. F. H. Law; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. T. Scott, Vicar of West Ham.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Dove, for collection in aid of new cathedral of Adelaide, Australia; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Irons.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.  
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.  
**MONDAY, AUGUST 31.**  
Opening of the conference on maritime meteorology at the Meteorological Office, London.  
Royal Cornwall Yacht Club match.  
Eastbourne Regatta.  
Deal Regatta.  
**TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.**  
Partridge-shooting and salmon close time begins.  
British Museum closed for a week.  
Races: Curragh September Meeting, Sutton Park.  
Crystal Palace fruit show.  
**WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.**  
Royal Horticultural Society, dahlias show, 1 p.m.  
Wirral Agricultural Society, Birkenhead (two days).  
Royal Cornwall Yacht Club regatta.  
**THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.**  
Moon's last quarter, 4.54 a.m.  
Canterbury and Weymouth Races.  
Crystal Palace fruit show.  
**FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.**  
Establishment of the present French Republic, 1870.  
**SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.**  
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
August	Inches.	°	°	°	0 to 10	°	°				Miles.	In.
19	30.339	66.4	58.4	77	..	59.5	76.8	NNW. NW. E.	84	000	84	000
20	30.345	66.9	55.3	69	..	57.9	78.8	E. ESE.	196	000	196	000
21	30.441	61.1	51.7	73	5	56.1	73.3	NE. E.	245	000	245	000
22	30.378	59.5	47.4	66	0	47.9	72.8	NE. E.	125	000	125	000
23	30.288	62.3	50.3	67	..	45.0	77.3	E. NE.	186	000	186	000
24	30.207	57.5	45.2	66	5	46.7	71.6	NE. NNE. SSW.	125	000	125	000
25	30.024	62.4	51.6	70	5	56.6	74.8	SSW. E.	120	000	120	000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.384	30.373	30.456	30.423	30.307	30.287	30.241
Temperature of the Air	..	67.7	69.1	63.7	62.8	61.8	59.2	63.3
Temperature of Evaporation	..	63.0	62.1	59.2	55.2	53.0	53.8	56.1
Direction of Wind	..	..	NNW.	ENE.	NE.	E.	ESE.	E. WSW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 40	3 13	4 18	4 38	4 58	5 18	5 37
5 57	5 59	6 22	6 43	7 17	7 50	8 29
9 15						

**DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE.** This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,"** with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.**—Eastern, Alpine, Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874. NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

**MUNICH GALLERY.**—EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Kaulbach, Piloty, Schorn, Conrider, Otto, &c.—Admission, One Shilling.—48, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-st. W.

**KAULBACH'S celebrated GREAT PICTURES, "Peter Arbenz Dooming a Heretic Family to the Flames" and "James V. of Scotland Opening the Parliament in Edinburgh,"**—MUNICH GALLERY. Open daily from 10 till 6.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT, ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

The longest established and the most popular Entertainment in the world, having been given at the St. James's Hall, in one continuous and unbroken season, for NINE CONSECUTIVE YEARS.  
Private Boxes, the most elegant and luxurious in London, at 11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.; Fanteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the day performance at 2.30; for the evening at 7.30. Tickets and places may be secured at all the Principal West-End Music Warehouses, and at the Hall daily from Nine till Seven. No Fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium.

**MACCABE.**—GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight; Saturdays, at Three and Eight, in his famous speciality, BEGONE DULL CARE, a Vocal, Ventrioloquist, Musical, and Sarcotical Melange. Last Night, terminating Saturday, Sept. 5. Farewell Performances of Frederic MacCabe, whose Engagement in London is interrupted, at the height of its success, by imperative business appointments in New York.—Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Tickets at Austin's, 23, Piccadilly; and all Agents'. Business Manager, John F. Sutton.

**AGRICULTURAL HALL.**—Crowded and Delighted audiences nightly through the Agricultural Hall to avail themselves of Hamilton's Popular Excursions Across the Atlantic. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. Prices, 3s., 2s., 1s., and 6d.

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T. Fox, 198, Strand, London.

## GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SEPT. 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874.  
Principal Singers already engaged:—  
Mlle. TIETJENS, Miss EDITH WYNNE, Miss GRIFFITHS, Madame TREBELL-BETTINI, Miss ANTOINETTE STIRLING, Mr. E. LLOYD, Mr. BENTHAM, Mr. LEWIS THOMAS, and Signor AGNESI.  
Conductor—Dr. S. S. WESLEY.  
IN THE CATHEDRAL.  
On TUESDAY, at One o'clock, Spohr's LAST JUDGMENT and Weber's PRAISE JEHOVAH.  
On TUESDAY EVENING at 7.30 o'clock, Haydn's CREATION and Rossini's STABAT MATER.  
On WEDNESDAY, at 11.30, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH.  
On THURSDAY, at 11.30, Rossini's MESSE SOLENNELLE; Mendelssohn's HYMN OF PRAISE.  
On FRIDAY, at 11.30, Handel's MESSIAH.  
CHORAL SERVICE daily, and on Friday Evening by the Three Choirs.  
GRAND CONCERTS at the SHIRE HALL on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.  
Day Return Tickets at One Fare on the Great Western, Midland, and London and North-Western Railways.  
Programmes and Tickets at Mr. E. Nest's, Westgate-street, Gloucester.

**LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**—THE PLAN of the HALL may be seen on and after Sept. 1, at the Committee Rooms, Passes-buildings, 5, South Parade, Leeds, where Reserved Seats may be selected daily between the hours of Ten a.m. and Six p.m.; Saturdays, Ten a.m. to One p.m.  
Applications by letter may be made on and after THURSDAY, AUG. 27, and the Committee will select seats for such applicants in the order in which their letters are received.

## THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Season 1874.—Under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening at Eight. Artists: Mlle. Bianchi, Mlle. Benati and Mlle. Renzi; Mr. Carlton, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Lewis Thomas; Miss Amina Goodwin (the juvenile pianist), Mr. J. Harvey (trombone), Mr. Hughes (ophicleide), Mr. Levy (cornet-a-piston). Conductor, M. Harvé, assisted by Mr. C. H. Bejmann. The Band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. F. Godfrey. MONDAY NEXT the Special Programme as performed before their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will be repeated. TUESDAY, ROSSINI NIGHT. WEDNESDAY (first part), MOZART NIGHT. Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict.—Manager, Mr. John Russell.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY and During the Week, AMY ROBERTSON—Mr. Creswick, Messrs. H. Sinclair, W. Terriss, E. Dolman, L. Charles, Brittain Wright, &c.; Miss Wallis, Mesdames E. Stuart, C. Jecks, D'Arcy, and K. Vaughan. To conclude with the opening of the Fantomine of JACK IN THE BOX. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7. Prices from 6d. to 43s.

## HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL.—Mlle.

BEATRICE'S COMEDY-DRAMA COMPANY.—For Thirty-One Nights only.—The above Theatre is NOW OPEN, under the direction of Mlle. Beatrice. EVERY EVENING at 8.30 will be performed, with New Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments, an English Translation of the latest Parisian success, THE SPHINX. Principal Characters by Messrs Harvey, Wenman, Carter-Edwards, Andrews, Bennett, and Dewhurst; Mesdames L. Moodie, La Fontaine, and Mlle. Beatrice. Preceded, at 7.15, by Tom Taylor's charming Comedietta, NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily. No half price. Acting Manager, Mr. James Guttery.  
THE SPHINX—Blanche de Chelles, Mlle. BEATRICE.—SATURDAY, AUG. 29.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**  
Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. John and Richard Douglas.—MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1874. The Philharmonic Theatre Company for a few nights longer in LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. Miss Julia Mathews and original artists. Commence at 7.15. HAL O' THE WYND on Monday, Sept. 14.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has been holding its annual session this week at Belfast. There is little need to describe the organisation, still less to justify it, for it has long since taken its place among the recognised institutions of the country. To pronounce any eulogy upon its merits would now be justly regarded as an impertinence. This is not the first time that it has visited the thriving city of Belfast—not, by many removes, its first appearance in Ireland. We venture to think that its latest session has not been (to put it in the mildest fashion) the least pleasant of those which have distinguished its career; and assuredly the hospitality of the citizens of that metropolis of manufactures in Ireland, if we may characterise it by a very hackneyed phrase, "left nothing to be desired."

The inaugural address of the president for the year is commonly looked forward to by the literary and the scientific world as one of the most interesting, and, peradventure, the most instructive, features of the Session. Anxious care, aided by discriminative tact, is exercised, and generally exercised with complete success, in electing the president for the year. In the present instance no one would feel disposed to challenge the appropriateness of the choice which placed Professor Tyndall in the chair. His name has in many ways been before the public during the last few years. His scientific thoroughness is acknowledged on all hands. His ardent love of truth, and his happy and eloquent talent for expounding it, place him in the foremost rank of the popular philosophers of the day. His opening address at Belfast strikingly illustrated the peculiar bent and powers of his mind, and, so far as the immediate occasion was concerned, may claim to be recognised as a signal success.

Perhaps, however, we who move and have our being outside the charmed circle of scientific light may be allowed to express an opinion as to the fitness of Professor Tyndall's discourse to the assembly to which, and to the occasion on which, it was delivered. Most occupants of the chair of presidency at the British Association have opened the business of the year with a survey, more or less comprehensive, of the triumphs that have been achieved by science during the foregoing twelve

months, and, perhaps, with a glance at its prospects lying in the immediate future. The custom—for custom it had become—was a good one, well adapted to fit in with and promote the chief objects for which the assembly had come together. It is true that, though rarely departed from, it was not invariable. Very occasionally the president for the year would confine himself to the special branch of scientific study which he had most assiduously cultivated, and, using the materials which that study had placed within his reach, would throw a vivid light over the successful researches of science in other directions. The method, though not commonly resorted to, was perfectly legitimate, and the effect upon those addressed was generally one of intellectual enlightenment.

This latter line of discourse was adopted by Professor Tyndall. In choosing it he was unquestionably within his right. In the use which he made of that right his wisdom, in the larger sense of that term, may fairly be considered open to question. The molecular theory, or, in other words, the purely mechanical origin of the universe—the particular subject upon which he descanted in his inaugural address—can hardly as yet be said to fall within the domains of science. Of course we are not going to pronounce an opinion either for or against this tenet of speculative philosophy. Ascertained facts may be admitted to point in that direction, but the conclusion lies outside the boundaries of the known, quite as much as any other object of faith. Moreover, it is not only a debatable point amongst scientists themselves, but it is one peculiarly adapted to raise prejudices that ill comport with the scientific temper. Professor Tyndall, it may be granted, did his work as inoffensively as possible; made all the concessions which present defect of knowledge obviously demanded; hinted that there was a sphere into which the potent agency upon which he was throwing light did not, and perhaps could not, help him. But, on the whole, it may be doubted whether the discussion of such a super-scientific question was fittingly chosen for the special occasion; and we fear that, however smoothly it went off at the time, it is not unlikely to be made the subject of keen, and perhaps bitter, controversy anon.

The proceedings in the different sections of the association may be said to have excited a fair average of interest. The year 1873-4 has given to the world no scientific discovery of first-rate brilliancy. We do not mean to say that in any single department patient research has not been employed, or that it has not achieved valuable results. But we have not met among the records of the year's progress anything suggestive of a novel turn in the path of scientific industry. There has been some advance in almost all directions; some accession of facts confirmatory of already established conclusions; some widening of the horizon to those who are on the patient look-out for the revelations of Nature. And with this slow but progressive movement we are by no means dissatisfied. It is thus, in fact, that the British Association must be content to work on from year to year, for it is thus that it will best justify the purpose and plan of its own organisation. If there be every year some addition to our knowledge in the circle of the sciences, though the addition be comparatively small, and the light which it cast forward upon the yet unknown may be feeble, we may yet comfort ourselves with the thought that our dominion over the processes of Nature is becoming proportionally more complete, and that those grander manifestations of her economy which influence the thought and the practical knowledge of future generations will come in their due time, as others have done before them.

The incidents of the session of the association at Belfast need hardly detain us. Of course, there have been excursions—some of business, some of pleasure—to inspect the objects most worthy of inspection in the neighbourhood. There have been soirées, and conversaciones, and popular lectures, and general assemblies. Perhaps, however, one of the most gratifying incidents of this visit of the association to Belfast occurred in connection with the Economic section. Unhappily, there has been a lock-out in Belfast, by which from thirty to forty thousand people have been temporarily deprived of employment. The question of trades unions and strikes, of federative associations of masters and lock-outs, came up for discussion in the section, which was attended by a deputation from the working men. The state of things at Belfast was naturally brought under consideration, and it was suggested that three of the most eminent economists of the section should meet an equal number of masters and men, and see whether, by judicious mediation, a reconciliation might not be brought about. The result illustrates under one aspect the service which may be rendered, and is being rendered, by the British Association to the most vital interests of the country; for at the concluding general meeting, on Wednesday, Professor Tyndall, who presided, said he had the gratifying duty to announce that an arrangement between the masters and men had been arrived at, and Mr. MacCann, chairman of the Associated Masters, confirmed this announcement, and said that the basis of the arrangement was fair to both parties. The president congratulated the members of the Association and the people of Belfast on "the glorious news," as he might well call it, that the strike was at an end and that the men would return to their work on the following day.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Balmoral Castle yesterday (Friday) week, at three o'clock, from the Isle of Wight. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Abercromby, who joined the Royal train at Perth, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Frances Drummond, Major-General Ponsonby, Colonel Maude, Sir W. Jenner, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Marshall. The public were not admitted, as usual, to the platforms of the various stations where the Royal train stopped, in order to save Prince Leopold (who was only just recovering from his accident) all unnecessary fatigue. His Royal Highness had to be carried to and from the carriages, but he bore the journey well, and is happily progressing satisfactorily. Upon the arrival of her Majesty the tenantry and servants, who had, according to custom, assembled at the principal entrance of the castle, gave the Queen a hearty greeting, which was graciously acknowledged by her Majesty. Dr. Marshall left the castle the following day. Divine service was performed at the castle on Sunday, and subsequently the Queen drove by the south side of the Dee through Abergeldie, returning by Carbie Hill. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has visited many of the tenantry and dependants upon the Royal demesne, and has also driven out daily among the various picturesque localities of the neighbourhood. Prince Leopold has also taken several drives.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanying her father, the King of Denmark, arrived at Copenhagen after morning service on Sunday last; the Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra having returned the previous day to Copenhagen from Germany. Fourteen large steamers, conveying some 10,000 ladies and gentlemen, met the Royal squadron in the Sound and convoyed it into port, where the second battalion of the Line formed a guard of honour. Upon the anchors being dropped, the Queen, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, Princess Thyra, and other members of the Royal family embarked in the Royal chalcupe, a present to the King from his son, the King of Greece, and proceeded out towards the Jylland, on board which were the Princess and the King, with Prince Waldemar, the yards being manned. Numerous high dignitaries also went aboard the Royal frigate. Half an hour later the whole of the Royal family disembarked under salutes from the ships and forts, and amid the cheers of some 50,000 citizens, the bands playing the Danish and English National Anthems. The Princess, with the King and Queen and the Royal family, drove to the castle, the streets being gaily decorated.

Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, attended by the Rev. R. Duckworth and Dr. Poore, arrived at Bernstorff Castle on Tuesday evening, after a somewhat stormy voyage from England. The Prince of Wales embarked with his children on Saturday last from Osborne, Isle of Wight, on board the Royal yacht Osborne, Commander F. Durrant, and crossed to Spithead, where his Royal Highness took leave of his family and left in her Majesty's yacht Alberta for Portsmouth, the Osborne resuming her journey to Copenhagen. The Prince proceeded from Portsmouth to London, arriving at Marlborough House in the afternoon. His Royal Highness went to the Promenade Concert at Covent-Garden Theatre in the evening. On Sunday the Prince paid visits to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace, to the Empress of Austria and Prince and Princess Charles of Roumania, at Claridge's Hotel, and to the Prince of Asturias, at Brown's Hotel. On Monday the Prince also paid and received various visits, and in the evening went to the Opera Comique. On Tuesday the Prince, attended by Major-General Probyn, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, and Mr. F. Knollys, left Marlborough House, via Dover, Ostend, and Brussels, for Potsdam, to be present at the confirmation of the eldest son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany. His Royal Highness arrived at Brussels on Wednesday, and was met at the railway station by King Leopold. The Prince dined at the palace.

## THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Charlotte attended Divine service on Sunday evening at Brading Church, Isle of Wight, and afterwards inspected the monuments of the Oglander family in the church, subsequently partaking of tea at the Vicarage.

On Monday Prince Waldemar of Russia attended a novel regatta of model yachts, the races being also witnessed by the rest of the Imperial family from the grounds attached to the battery, the residence occupied by their Imperial Highnesses.

The Crown Prince dispensed several much-appreciated mementoes of the visit of the august party. A beautiful gem scarf-pin, set in diamonds and pearls, surmounted with the German Imperial crown, and with the Prince's monogram in the centre, was presented to Mr. William Higgs, house agent; and costly scarf-pins were also given to Mr. Fisher (superintendent of the Ryde Pier), Mr. Penty, Mr. Elgee, and Mr. Buckett, station-masters at Ryde, Ventnor, and Sandown. The local board of Sandown sent an address to the Crown Prince and Princess tendering thanks for their invariable courtesy and great liberality in aiding all local matters. The Crown Prince subsequently, at an interview which he had requested with the chairman, expressed in the highest terms the pleasure the Imperial family had experienced during their sojourn there. At five o'clock the Imperial party left Sandown for Ryde, whence they embarked from the pier on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta, and steamed out to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert under fire of Royal salutes. Their Imperial Highnesses left for Antwerp and arrived at Brussels on Tuesday, the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders receiving the Imperial travellers at the railway station. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess, with their family, arrived at the Wildpark station, Berlin, on Wednesday.

## THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria (travelling under the incognito of the Countess of Hohenembz), yesterday week, visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) at Argyll Lodge, Kensington, and subsequently received visits, at Claridge's Hotel, from their Royal Highnesses and the Prince of Asturias and various members of the Corps Diplomatique. On Sunday the Empress attended mass at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, and afterwards drove to Cambridge Cottage, Kew, to visit the Duchess of Cambridge, and to White Lodge, Richmond Park, to visit the Duchess of Teck. The Empress next drove to Hampton Court and went over the palace and grounds, returning to Claridge's Hotel to dinner. On Monday her Imperial Majesty inspected the Holborn Viaduct and the Tower, and afterwards drove along the Victoria Embankment to Westminster Abbey, where the Empress passed nearly two hours, and then visited the Houses of Parliament. On Tuesday her Imperial Majesty visited Bethlehem Hospital and other public institutions. The Empress during her sojourn in town received numerous visitors of distinction. On Wednesday her Imperial Majesty left Claridge's Hotel upon her return to the Isle of Wight. The Empress travelled from the Victoria terminus, Mr. J. P. Knight, general manager of

the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, accompanying the train to Portsmouth. Mr. Knight's little son presented a bouquet to her Majesty upon her departure. The Empress crossed from Southsea Pier to Ryde, and travelled thence by railway to Ventnor, driving thence in an open carriage to Steephill Castle.

## THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS.

The Prince of Asturias was present at high mass on Sunday at the Carmelite Church, and afterwards drove to Windsor Park. On Monday his Royal Highness inspected the cavalry barracks at Knightsbridge, and afterwards paid visits to the Prince of Wales, the Empress of Austria, Prince and Princess Charles of Roumania, and other persons of distinction. On Tuesday the Prince visited Aldershot, and was present at a parade of the whole of the Royal Artillery on Cove-common, and afterwards witnessed a series of field movements, some target practice, and riding-drill. On Wednesday his Royal Highness inspected Woolwich Arsenal. The Prince has also visited the South Kensington and British Museums, Holland House, and other places of interest. His Royal Highness has received numerous visitors at his hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been present at the performances at the Princess's, the Adelphi, and the Strand Theatres, and at the promenade concert at Covent-garden Theatre. The Duke has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Aberdeen Harbour Extension Works.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Greenock on Saturday last, and were met by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, whom they accompanied on board his Grace's yacht Columbia to Inverary the same evening.

The Duke of Connaught visited Yarmouth on Saturday last, accompanied by several officers of the 7th Hussars. The Prince attended a promenade concert given by the band of the East Norfolk Militia on Wellington Pier, and afterwards visited Mr. Courtenay Boyle, at Kimberley-terrace, where his Royal Highness passed the night, and next morning attended Divine service at the parish church. In the afternoon the party sailed to Lowestoft, whence they returned to Norwich by train.

Prince and Princess Charles of Roumania and suite attended the early service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday, and in the afternoon visited the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. The Prince and Princess, travelling under the incognito title of the Count and Countess Vranica, accompanied by the Princess's mother (Madame Maraogeni), left Claridge's Hotel, on Monday, for St. Leonards-on-Sea, where they have taken a mansion for a few weeks.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck arrived at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, last week, from Kensington Palace.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster has left the Embassy for the Continent. During the absence of his Excellency Baron de Brincken, Councillor of the German Embassy, will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have left Belgrave-square for Scotland.

The Marquis of Headfort and Ladies Adelaide and Florence Taylour have left Ulderley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, for The Lodge, Virginia.

Earl and Countess Sydney have returned to Frogna, from visiting Earl and Countess Granville at Walmer Castle.

The Countess of Portsmouth has returned to Hurstbourne Park, Hants, from Ireland.

The Earl of Stradbroke has arrived at Glenahirey Lodge, his seat in Waterford, from Henham Hall, Suffolk.

Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell have arrived at Otter-shaw Park, Chertsey.

Lady Emily Peel and children have arrived at Sir Robert Peel's residence on the borders of the Lake of Geneva.

Lord and Lady Penrhyn have left town for Bournemouth.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, who has been on a visit to the Countess Dowager of Chesterfield at Breby, has left on a tour to the lakes in Cumberland and Westmorland. Mr. Disraeli is at present the guest of the Earl of Bradford, at Windermere.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bowmar, H., to be Vicar of Ashby Mears, Northamptonshire. Bourke, Cecil F. J., to be Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading. Harrison, A., Chaplain to the English residents at Avranches, Normandy. Leach, T., jun., Vicar of Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire. Long, Robert, Vicar of Auckland, St. Andrew's, Durham. Perowne, E. H., Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Asaph. Richmond, T. K., Rector of Hope Mansel; Perpetual Curate of Raughton Head with Gatesgill, Cumberland. Waller, Horace, Rector of Twywell, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. J. H. Hastings, Rector of Martley and Honorary Canon of Worcester, has built a chapel at his sole expense for the workhouse at Martley.

The Vicar of Illingworth, Yorkshire, has received from a lady in South America £5, to be expended in any way he may approve on the beautifully-restored church of that parish.

High Wycombe church, which, in the opinion of Mr. Street, is the largest and finest in Buckinghamshire, is to be restored, at a cost of more than £10,000, of which £6000 has been subscribed. Lord Carington, the patron, has given £1000.

The prebendal stall of Preston in Salisbury Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Bouverie, M.A., has been conferred upon the Rev. Dacres Olivier, M.A., Rector of Wilton, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Pembroke.

Bishop Sumner's remains were deposited beside those of his wife, in the vault of his family in Hale church, near Farnham, yesterday week. A large number of clergymen and others attended the funeral. A memorial, costing about £100, is to be placed in Holy Trinity Church, Bournemouth, in recognition of the great help given by the late Bishop in its erection.

Mr. William Matthew Coulthurst, senior partner in the firm of Coutts and Co., has laid the memorial stone of a church at Surbiton, which he is building at a cost of £19,000, as a thankoffering to God for blessings vouchsafed, for the faithful preaching of His Word, and in memory of his beloved and only sister, Hannahabella Coulthurst.

Lord Boyne is building a new church at Burwater, near Bridgorth; and on the 10th inst., St. Lawrence's Day—St. Lawrence being the patron of the parish—the first stone was laid by the Hon. Augustus Hamilton-Russell, his Lordship's eldest son. The building will be in the Early English style, from designs of Mr. Salwyn.

The consecration of Dr. Basil Jones, the new Bishop of St. David's, and of Dr. Edward Steere, who has been appointed Bishop of Central Africa, took place on Monday morning at Westminster Abbey, in the presence of a large congregation. The prelates who took part in the ceremonial were his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Rochester, and St. Asaph.

St. Anne's Church, Clifton, about six miles from Manchester, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester on the 19th inst. The church has been built at the cost of the Hon. R. Colton and Mrs. Colton, who own valuable property in the neighbourhood. The architect is Mr. Edward M. Barry, R.A., who has adopted the Gothic style of the fourteenth century.

The *Guardian* states that a beautiful memorial of the late Mrs. Alfred Gatty has been received at Ecclesfield, the result of Lady Warrender's suggestion, in the pages of *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, that its young readers should raise a tablet in remembrance of their friend, the editor, by a sixpenny subscription. The sum of £38 5s. 3d. was quickly contributed, and the subscription list was closed. The design of the monument was intrusted to Mr. William White, F.S.A., which, as a friend of Mrs. Gatty's family, he kindly presented.

Mr. George Cubitt, M.P., has erected, at his sole cost, a temporary church, in Plough-lane, Battersea, which was opened last Saturday. The prayers and lessons were read by the intended Incumbent, the Rev. S. G. Scott, assisted by the Rev. Erskine Clarke, Vicar of Battersea; and the Rev. J. Lander, Curate of Christ Church, Battersea; and the Bishop of Guildford preached the opening sermon. A permanent new church is about to be erected, for which the Rev. Erskine Clarke, the Vicar, has bought a house in Plough-lane, to be used as a parsonage, to which is attached sufficient ground for the sites of the new church and schools.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Oxford local examination lists have been published. Of the 1888 candidates who went up for examination at the various centres 1422 were juniors, from ten to fifteen and a half; while 466 were seniors, of from twelve to eighteen years of age. In the junior department 808 satisfied the examiners, 320 seniors also passing. The first division of the senior general list comprises twenty-three candidates in order of merit, headed by Mr. W. T. A. Barber, of Edinburgh, aged sixteen, educated by Mr. T. C. Osborn, of New Kingswood School, Bath, who was placed in the first division in each of the sectional departments of English, the languages, and mathematics, and satisfied the examiners in the voluntary examination in the rudiments of faith and religion. In English Mr. Barber gained fourth position in the first division, in languages first in the first division, in mathematics seventh in the first division. The second division of seniors contains thirty-six names in alphabetical order, and the third 261. Master A. R. Ropes, of Upper Clapton (who was educated at the Priory House, under Mr. H. Anderton), is first in the first junior division, out of sixty-three placed. The second division of juniors contains 115 names, and the third 630. About 630 young ladies went up for the examination, but there is nothing in the list to distinguish them from the other candidates. This led, it will be remembered, to an exhibition being offered to Professor Rogers's daughter last year, who was first in order of merit among the senior candidates. A comparison with last year's lists shows an improvement in the senior department, 295 only, out of 473, having passed on that occasion; amongst the juniors there is a considerable falling off, 709 having passed, last year, out of 1116. This is probably occasioned by the alteration in the regulations, which necessitated candidates passing in three subjects instead of two, as well as the preliminary examination.—Twenty-four candidates were sent up from St. Anne's Society Schools—viz., eight girls, all of whom passed the junior examination; and sixteen boys, five of whom passed as seniors (three obtaining honours) and ten as juniors; of the latter one obtained first-class honours.

The subscriptions announced up to Saturday last on behalf of the University of Edinburgh Buildings Extension Scheme amount to £69,017. The total sum required is £100,000.

The death of Dr. R. E. Grant, F.R.S., the distinguished comparative anatomist, creates a vacancy in the staff of professors of University College, London.

The Rev. J. B. Slight has been elected head reader of Lynn Grammar School, in the room of the Rev. Dr. White, resigned.

The first action under the Endowed Schools Act of last Session has been initiated by the Committee of Council. Steps have been taken for a further advertisement of certain schemes with regard to endowed schools which are now awaiting the approval of the Committee, in which they announce their readiness to receive, during a further period of one month, protests and suggestions in connection with the said schemes. The result of this is that each of them will be dealt with as though it had only just left the hands of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and been forwarded to the Privy Council Office. Among the schemes thus brought within the operation of the eighth section of the Endowed Schools Act, 1874, are included those for Dulwich College; Colston's Hospital, and the Cathedral College, Bristol; North London Collegiate School for Girls; St. John's Hospital, Exeter; and the Holborn Estate and St. Clement Danes Charities.

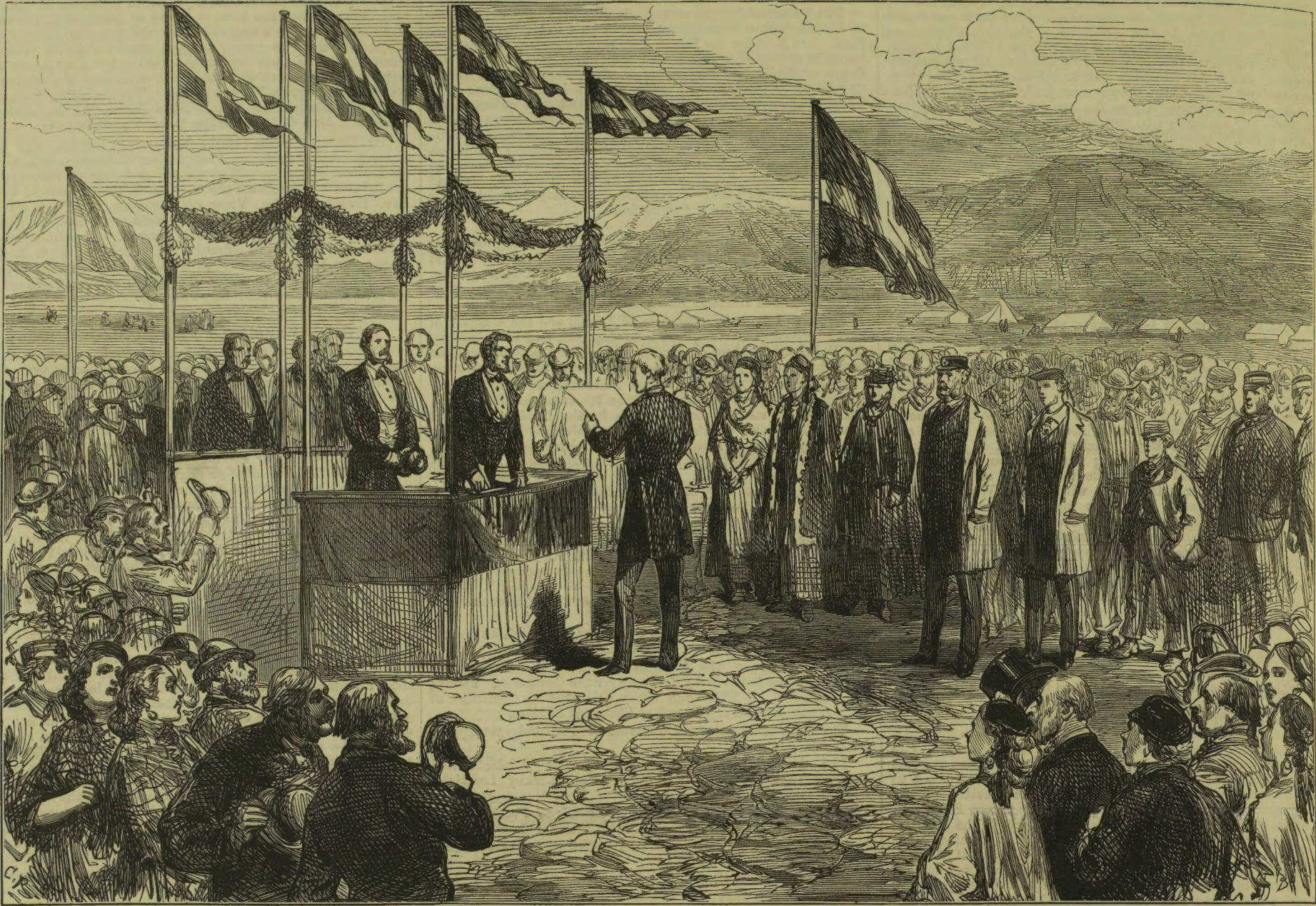
The Endowed Schools Commissioners have finally approved a scheme for the Free Grammar School at Stourbridge, founded by King Edward VI. With this endowment will be incorporated the charities constituting the gift of Thomas Oliver, Mary Hickman, and Henry Glover. These several foundations it is thus contemplated to unite under the same management and trust. The total available revenues amount to about £350 a year. A day school for boys is to be carried on in the present buildings, hereafter to be considerably enlarged and improved, and a laboratory and gymnasium will shortly be supplied. Of the eighteen exhibitions giving a title to free education, twelve are set apart by the scheme for meritorious boys from the public elementary schools in the ancient parish of Old Swinford. Subject to this exception, the tuition-fee will be from £4 to £10 a year; instruction in Greek to be charged not less than £3 extra. Should there prove to be sufficient funds remaining, a scheme will be framed by the Charity Commissioners in due course for the establishment, at or near Stourbridge, of a school for the higher education of girls, the existence of a school of this class being much needed in the locality.

An important branch of the Severn and Wye Railway from the Cinderford Valley, Dean Forest, via Lydbrook, to Ross and Monmouth, was on Wednesday opened for traffic. The directors during the day passed over the new railway in a special train.

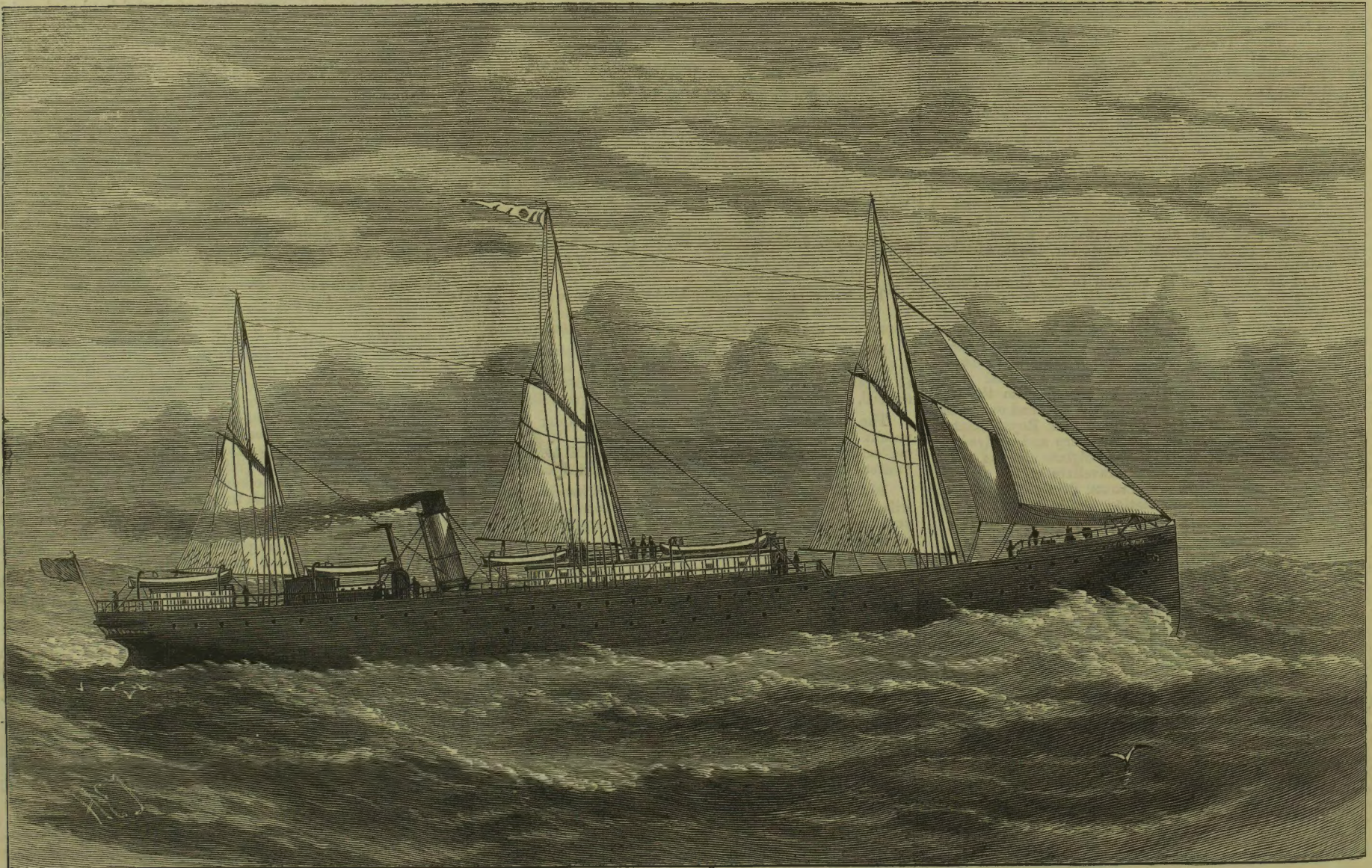
A mezzotint engraving by the late Thomas Lupton, after Turner's "Dumbarton," has been published by Mrs. Noseda. This being one of the unpublished plates of the "Liber Studiorum," its appearance will be a matter of interest to all admirers of Turner's designs. The new plate is quite worthy of the other engravings by Mr. Lupton in the "Liber" series.

Replying to the report of the Royal Commission on the question of unseaworthy ships, the Plimsoll committee states that the member for Derby proposes that all unclassed ships should undergo a periodical survey; and that, to prevent overloading, a line should be painted on each vessel, and they say that the report confirms the truth of Mr. Plimsoll's statements.





SCANDINAVIAN DELEGATES PRESENTING AN ADDRESS TO THE ICELANDERS.



THE STEAM-SHIP ANGELO, OF THE WILSON LINE (HULL AND CHRISTIANIA).



## "THE MAID OF THE HERZEGOVINA."

"Jeune Fille de l'Herzegovine" is the title of M. Gautier's picture. The Herzegovina, or the Duchy, as it must at some period have been called, though Herzog is the German for Duke, and the Germans call this country Hersek, is the southern province of the former principality of Bosnia, which is now a part of the Sultan's empire. It is a territory less than 150 miles in length and sixty miles in breadth, situated between the Austrian province of Croatia, at the north-west, and the province of Montenegro, another dependency of Turkey, at the south-east extremity. It is cut off from the shore of the Adriatic by the Dalmatian maritime districts of Spalatro and Ragusa, which belong to the empire of Austria. The Herzegovina country is mountainous, being intersected by several branches or spurs of the Dinaric Alps, a range culminating in Mount Dinara, in Croatia, at the height of 7458 ft. The mountains form an intricate maze, in which many valleys or small plains are inclosed, making it difficult for their inhabitants to communicate with each other. The chief river is the Narenta, which traverses the centre of the Herzegovina, and, after crossing the plain of Gabela and the marshes of Utovo, passes out to the Austrian seacoast territory. The people of the Herzegovina are called Morlachs, and are of the Slavonic race, akin to

the Croats; they adhere to the Roman Catholic Church. Their number cannot much exceed 100,000. Their capital, for purposes of government, is the town of Trebigne; but Mostar, a town founded by the Roman Emperors, with a fine marble bridge over the Narenta, is of greater commercial importance. It has manufactures of swords and firearms, and a trade in hides, wool, and cattle. The olive and the vine grow to great advantage in this country. Its plains also nourish, as may be seen in the picture, a handsome and serviceable breed of horses, frequently white or of a light colour. The Morlach maiden of Cermak is evidently accustomed to lead these gentle beasts to drink at the stone trough, adorned with a remnant of ancient Roman sculpture, near her father's rustic dwelling. Her figure is both robust and graceful; her costume is very picturesque. A necklace of thick gold cordage hangs down to her bosom, and that embroidered frontlet of the velvet hood that crowns her sunburnt brow is stiff with filigree or threads of gold; for is not she Katinka, daughter and heiress of Milanodavy, the wealthy cattle-breeder? One need not look far, in some collection of popular legends and ballads from the East of Europe, to find a pastoral romance that might suit the presumed character and condition of this young lady. But we shall leave the reader who may be so inclined to find the story for himself. "The Maid of the Herzegovina" will do very well for a title of promise.

## THE HULL STEAMERS TO NORWAY.

The steamers from Hull to Christiania and Gothenburg, belonging to Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Sons, and Co., of Hull, are vessels of a very superior class. The Angelo, lately placed on the Christiania line, under the command of Captain Nicholson, is a fine vessel, handsomely and conveniently fitted up. She was built by Messrs. Humphrys and Pearson (limited liability company). Her dimensions are as follow:—Length, 262 ft.; breadth of beam, 33 ft. 6 in.; depth of hold, 18 ft.; tonnage, 1600 tons. She has been built under special survey, and is classed twenty years in the Liverpool register. Her lines are very fine. The accommodation for passengers is superior to that of most vessels afloat. The dining-saloon is entirely separate from the dormitories, and there is a magnificent drawing-room apart from the state rooms or the dining-saloon. The vessel is pooped for fully three parts of her entire length, and there is a topgallant forecabin 35 ft. long. The bulwarks between the forecabin and the poop are about 7 ft. high. At the aft end is a teak-built deck-house, which is a smoking-room, reading-room, or lounge, for the use of passengers. This house is fitted up in mahogany and upholstered in green leather. Next comes a huge iron galley with ventilating roof. This galley is divided by a partition. One side is for the cook-



"JEUNE FILLE DE L'HERZEGOVINE." BY E. GAUTIER.

ing for first-class passengers, the other for the emigrants who are brought to Hull on their way to America. Amidships is a substantial teak-built house, which rests upon iron combings. This is the dining-saloon, 43 ft. long and 15 ft. wide. The roof of the dining-saloon is a promenade for the first-class passengers: all round it are seats for their accommodation. This saloon, within, is a luxuriously-fitted apartment. The cabinet-work is of polished mahogany, and the sofas and settees are upholstered in crimson velvet. The floor is covered with a rich oilcloth, on which handsome Brussels-carpet runners are laid. The sides of the saloon are panelled in maple, with wainscot frames and rosewood mouldings. In the centre of each frame an ebony pilaster springs from the top of the sofa. These pilasters terminate in richly carved and gilded capitals, and support a cornice in white and gold. At the after end of the saloon is a pantry. The drawing-room may be entered from either side of the vessel. This room is 15 ft. wide, and occupies the fore part of the poop. It is not less magnificently fitted. The style of the woodwork is in keeping with that in the dining-saloon, but the upholstery is green velvet, which offers a fine contrast of colour with the gilded carved work. The sofas are fixed across each end and the front side of the drawing-room, with the exception of a space opposite the fireplace reserved for a Broadwood piano. The floor is covered with a velvet-pile carpet, of a rich pink and blue pattern. Altogether the drawing-room is most elegant, and affords a degree of comfort and convenience rarely attained on board ship. The

state-rooms, most of which are double-berth, afford accommodation to seventy-four passengers. There is a saloon for the exclusive use of lady passengers, and communicating with the stewardess's berth. Outwardly, as well as inwardly, the Angelo presents a handsome appearance. She is rigged with three pole masts, and with fore and aft canvas. The fore and main masts are of iron, and the mizenmast of wood. The whole of the standing rigging is of wire rope. The sails consist of fore, main, and mizen trysails, stay foresail, and jib and mizen staysail. For the shipping and discharging of cargo three steam-winchs have been provided. The anchor is weighed by Harfield's patent steam-windlass, which works with its own engine by steam supplied from the main boilers. The Angelo is propelled by a pair of compound surface condensing engines of 300 horsepower, nominal, which are expected to develop 1400 horse power. The high-pressure cylinder is 41 in. in diameter, and the low-pressure 72 in., with a 42-inch stroke. The engines are driven with two double-ended boilers, carrying a working pressure of 80 lb. to the square inch. The vessel can attain a speed of twelve knots an hour.

## THE GIANTS' CAUSEWAY.

This extraordinary formation of basaltic rock on the north coast of Antrim stands out from the shore, almost halfway between Portrush and Ballycastle, in a low projecting mole, 700 ft. long, composed of 40,000 or 50,000 polygonal columns. It has often

been described. Mr. S. Read's drawing, engraved for the present Number of our Journal, gives the best view of the Giants' Causeway that has yet appeared. The Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, in their instructive and accurate "Guide to Belfast and the Adjacent Counties," lately published, and in the seventh annual report of their proceedings, bestow some attention upon this subject. Their late president, Professor James Thompson, has more particularly investigated the cross fractures or joints of the basaltic pillars, with a view to detect the process of their formation. Columnar basalt and other forms of trap rock seem to have been produced by the volcanic overflows of molten lava from a vast rent in the earth's crust extending from the north-eastern part of Ireland through the Inner Hebrides of Western Scotland, as is seen in the magnificent example of Fingal's Cave, at Staffa, in a line almost due north of the Giants' Causeway. The line is continued to the Faroe Islands, and to Jan Mayen, in the Arctic Ocean. The basalt of Antrim is generally amorphous, and lies either in thin tabular sheets or in thick masses, of a blackish green hue, often spotted, irregularly fissured and jointed. We now quote the Belfast Naturalists' "Guide":—"The columnar basalt is sometimes found broken up into small lumps, as between Portrush and Bushmills, and in the hill above Carrick-a-Rede; and sometimes in massive semi-columnar blocks—as at Ballygally Head, on the coast road; but it has attracted more attention when it occurs in regular prisms or columns, into which the whole mass is divided by joints running square with the



boundary surfaces. When the columnar bed is horizontal the columns are vertical, and when the bed or mass is perpendicular, as in trap dykes, the columns are horizontal. They are also found slanting in all directions. This columnar trap occurs chiefly along the north coast from Portrush to Ballycastle, and from the coast line to a distance of about a mile or more inland. Approaching the causeway from Portrush, columnar trap may be seen on the face of Craigahullish, about two miles from Portrush. It may be also seen in the river banks at Bushmills.

"On the east of the causeway it occurs above Whitepark Bay, near Ballintoy, and in a quarry on the road from Ballycastle to Carrick-a-Rede. It occurs also on the southern margin of the trappean area at Whitehead, and also at the Quarryhead within the Shane's Castle demesne; but the best examples occur along the causeway cliffs, where it may be seen both in vertical sections and in almost horizontal sheets.

"In the causeway cliffs two beds of columnar basalt occur. They spring from the sea at Port Noffer, and rise on the face of the cliffs in the direction of Bengore Head; where the lower bed attains a height of 189 ft. above the sea they again fall, and reach the sea-level at Portmoon, about two miles to the east of Port Noffer. The lower bed at its western outcrop forms the celebrated Giants' Causeway, which is a natural mole or causeway about 210 yards long, 50 yards wide at the land end, and about 10 yards wide at the point next the sea; it is about 40 ft. high, and slopes gently to the sea. This mole or causeway is entirely composed of columnar basalt, the columns of which are nearly perpendicular to the horizon, and the upper portion being washed away. The exposed ends form a pavement of irregular polygons closely fitted together. The great majority of the columns are six-sided, but they range from three to nine sides. Instead of being flat as the tiles of an ordinary pavement, some of the polygons are hollow or concave, while others are rounded or convex. This is occasioned by the peculiarity of the cross fractures which divide each column into several pieces of various lengths, from 12 in. to 6 ft. The causeway columns are divided into rather shorter lengths. The columns of the east side, known as the Giants' Loom, are about 32 ft. long, and they are divided into lengths of about 12 in.; but joints as long as 6 ft. have been quarried at Limineagh, near Ballintoy, without any tendency to break off into shorter lengths. Although there are great differences in the lengths and diameters of the several columns, and also great variation in the lengths of the joints and the number of faces bounding the columns, yet there is a certain regularity throughout, which leads the vulgar to consider the causeway was formed by artificial means, while the learned have suggested many ingenious theories to account for the peculiar character of the rocks composing it."

The whole extent of the Antrim basaltic formation is estimated at not less than 800 square miles. Its greatest thickness is 900 ft., the average 545 ft. The Giants' Causeway marks the division between the Ganniy and the Noffer ranges of basalt cliffs. It may be seen to best advantage either from a boat on the sea or from the sheaf-like mounds called "The Stookans." The grotesque shapes of the wasted pile have given rise to the invention of several fanciful names. The Lady's Chair, the Giant's Loom, the Giant's Bed, and the Giant's Organ, the Chimney Tops, the Nurse and Child, and the Amphitheatre are distinguished for the visitor's amusement. Legends of a marvellous character may doubtless be heard or read by those who care for them, telling how Fingal and other giants of the olden time walked along this causeway, then existing in its completeness to a length of several hundred miles, to the Scottish isles and mainland. It is, indeed, historically certain that the Scots and Picts, by some more ordinary means of conveyance, did pass from Erin into Albyn, or Caledonia. But the causeway must have been a work of the Miocene geological period, we know not how many hundreds of thousands of years before.

Harvest-home at the Philanthropic Society's farm-school at Redhill—where about 300 boys who had been convicted once or oftener are trained to agricultural pursuits and other industries—was celebrated, on Wednesday, with the usual sports and entertainments, and prizes were given for good conduct.

The show of the Royal Dublin Society for horses was opened on Tuesday. The section devoted to hunters comprehends by far the greater part of the show, and includes considerably over 500 entries. The Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Ladies Hamilton, visited the show on Wednesday.

Among the accidents and offences which have recently occurred are the following, in addition to a long list given in the Supplement:—The Winslow steamer, of Liverpool, 1000 tons burden, outward bound to Huella, was towed into Falmouth Harbour, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, disabled, the superheater having blown up on Monday night, when she was about eighty miles from the Lizard. The explosion was severe, and two of the firemen were killed on the spot. A Board of Trade inquiry will be held. On Tuesday morning, while the master of the schooner Madge Wildfire and three of his men were in the after-hold of that vessel, lying in Glasgow Harbour, an explosion occurred through a lighted candle which one of them carried igniting the gas from a quantity of oil which had been spilt the day before. The four men were seriously burned. The explanation of the colliery "accident" (noted elsewhere) which occurred near Hanley on Monday is the old story told once more. In the pocket of one of the four men who were killed tobacco and matches have been found. While kneeling before a crucifix placed on her prayer-book, a married woman named Rouseff, residing in Portland Town, recently cut her throat, inflicting on herself injuries of which she died some days afterwards. At an inquest held on Tuesday a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned. An inquest was held on Wednesday relative to the death of Lieutenant the Hon. P. Bellew, of the 33rd Foot, who committed suicide on the previous day by shooting himself at Fermoy Barracks. Evidence was produced to show that deceased had been drinking very heavily lately, and the jury found that he had committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity produced through drink. At Gwennap, near Redruth, on Tuesday, a young woman named Davey was dangerously stabbed by her sweetheart, Henry Crowgie, whom she had charged with paying too great attention to her sister. A painful occurrence took place at Manchester on Tuesday. Mr. Herbert Thomas Barge, a merchant, called on Mr. Alexander M'Lean, another merchant, at the Prince's Club and shook hands with him. Soon afterwards shots were heard, and it was found that both gentlemen had been mortally wounded, one being dead and the other dying almost immediately. Mr. Barge had a revolver in his hand, and it is supposed that he murdered Mr. M'Lean and then killed himself. At the inquest held on the bodies, a brother of Mr. Barge stated that in his opinion his brother had not for some months past been of sane mind, and this opinion was corroborated by the medical evidence. A verdict of "Wilful murder and suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind" was returned against Herbert Thomas Barge.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 27.

Marshal MacMahon's tour in the west of France continues to engross public attention, and the newspapers are busy discussing the kind of impressions the President of the Republic will return to the Elysée with. There appears to have been only two veritable manifestations—the first at St. Malo, where, the speech of M. Hovins apart, the Marshal received a remarkably warm greeting; and the second at Morlaix, where a young priest having exclaimed, "Marshal, I call upon you, in the name of the Breton clergy, to defend Rome and Pius IX. as you defend France!" a veritable uproar ensued, the crowd answering the priest's appeal by persistent and boisterous cries of "Vive la République!" At St. Brieuc the Mayor introduced some novelty into the inevitable address by quoting the words attributed to the Marshal at the Malakoff, "J'y suis et j'y reste!" but the reception was, on the whole, more Royalist than Republican. At Brest, where the Marshal arrived at night time, the streets were brilliantly illuminated and thronged with people. There he had to undergo the ordeal of speeches from the Mayor and the Presidents of the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, all expressive of Republican sentiments, and the Marshal, in reply, repeating his former assurances respecting the Septennate. At the Prefecture a vast crowd of mayors, adjoints, and municipal councillors were waiting to receive him, and greeted his arrival with warm applause. A few hours later, however, a crowd assembled under the windows, and, unmolested by the authorities, peacefully chanted the "Marseillaise." At Guimber the President was very coldly received, shouts of "Vive la République!" being raised in even insulting tones, on almost every side; but at Lorient the inhabitants were more kindly disposed. Having heard mass at the famous chapel of Ste. Anne d'Auray, the President proceeded on to Cannes, where the reception was, on the whole, satisfactory. St. Nazaire and Nantes, however, appear both to have greeted him in true Republican style—the one suggesting the election of a new Assembly embodying a more just representation of public opinion, and the other demanding the organisation of the existing form of government.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine has relapsed momentarily into the shade; but the *Temps*, the *Bien Public*, and the *Opinion Nationale* are to be prosecuted for having published his letter to General Chaboud-Latour. According to a law passed under the Second Empire, the publication of a letter or an article signed by a person deprived of his political and civil rights renders a journal liable to a fine of from £40 to £200. The Bonapartist organs state that the ex-Marshal's brother has arrived in Paris, bringing with him the clothes which the prisoner of Ste. Marguerite wore when he made his escape. They are asserted to be all in tatters. The escape naturally formed the subject of a debate at the recent meeting of the Commission de Permanence, M. Feray, of the Left Centre, interpellating the Government on the subject. The Minister of the Interior replied that the inquiry was not yet terminated, and that it was best to say nothing on the subject, adding, however, that those to whom complicity might be brought home should be inflexibly punished.

The recent arrest of eighty-three persons at Marseilles in connection with events that transpired there in September, 1870, formed the subject of another incident at the same meeting, the protests of several Republican deputies being met by the reply that the facts which led to the arrests—attempts at murder and pillage—came under the jurisdiction of the common law. M. Ernest Picard having indignantly asserted that, in his opinion, the arrests were due to an idea of revenge for the revolution of Sept. 4, the Minister of Justice added that he, at all events, did not share in any hostility against the revolution, but that he merely wished to see the law respected. The Spanish question gave rise to an animated discussion between Duc Decazes and three Legitimist members who were averse to the recognition of the existing Government, and, in reply to their inquiries, the Duc stated that he should adopt the course taken by other Governments in the matter. A verbal skirmish between the Cabinet and the Republican members apropos of the recent suppression of various Radical journals and the distribution of the Prince Imperial's photograph in the provinces, brought the meeting to a close.

In another fortnight we are to have an election in Maine-et-Loire. The Republican party, whose candidate is M. Maille, Mayor of Angers, is busy recruiting adherents; and a Septennatist nominee has come forward in the person of M. Bruas, president of the departmental General Council. The latter has issued an electoral address, stating that he is resolved unreservedly to support Marshal MacMahon, believing that course to be the only one calculated to preserve peace and tranquillity.

The King of Bavaria is stopping at the German Embassy, in Paris, under the name of the Comte de Berg. He has paid frequent visits to the Versailles château and its picture-galleries, and also the Trianons, going about in a tweed suit and billy-cock hat; and on Tuesday, while the Versailles were all at déjeuner, the "Grandes Eaux" were played for his entertainment. The object of the King's visit is to study the architectural and horticultural glories of Versailles, prior to erecting a similar palace for himself on a plateau of the Styrian Alps, near Lake Chiem.

Some little sensation has been occasioned by M. Frederic Morin, a well-known Republican writer and advocate, who had passed through life with the reputation of a Freethinker, having been buried with religious rites, he having taken the last sacraments before his death. Several notabilities of the Republican party followed his remains to the Montparnasse cemetery, and M. Garnier-Pages pronounced a funeral oration over his grave.

## SPAIN.

There is but little news this week with reference to the fighting. The Republican General Zabala remains at Miranda, on the Ebro. General Pavia has established his headquarters at Peruel. The movements of General Moriones are not reported. The Carlist General Saballs, with six guns of large calibre and with 1500 men, is besieging Puycedra. Some Republican columns are proceeding by forced marches to relieve the town. A vigorous bombardment has been begun, but the inhabitants have expressed their determination to make a resolute defence. Indeed, actual fighting has taken place between the besieged and the besiegers, and even the women have taken an active part against the invading enemy. Official advices from Madrid confirm the statement that Tristany obtained through treason possession of Seo d'Urgell, by which he captured thirty-two guns and made 485 soldiers prisoners. According to a telegram from Madrid, the Carlists shot 187 Republican prisoners at Olot, including amongst them seventy-four custom-house guards. It is stated by the Carlist representative in London that those who were shot at Olot had previously shot and bayoneted the Carlist wounded in the hospitals there.

Mr. Morris, Remington's agent at Madrid, has contracted to supply the Government with 130,000 Remington rifles.

Russia has refused to recognise the Republic, on the ground that the Government has no legal basis; but other European Governments have joined with Germany in agreeing to the recognition of Marshal Serrano's executive power.

The German gun-boats Albatross and Nautilus arrived at Santander on Monday afternoon.

General Caleb Cushing, the United States Minister at Madrid, is urging on the Government the claims of America with regard to the affair of the Virginus. Acting on his instructions, he refuses to admit the counter-claims of Spain on account of the filibustering expeditions to Cuba, and complains of the delay of the Government in giving compensation for the execution of the prisoners. There appears to be some prospect of a reference of the matter to arbitration.

## BELGIUM.

Count de Theux de Meylandt, Prime Minister, died at Brussels yesterday week.

At the plenary sitting of the Brussels Congress, held on Wednesday, the protocols of the labours of the committee were read and approved. At the close of the sitting the members of the Government dined with the foreign delegates. On Thursday the delegates dined at the palace. An official intimation in the Belgian *Moniteur* warns the public against accepting the account of the proceedings of the Congress which has appeared in a Paris paper, and says that the official report will probably be published shortly.

Judgment has been passed by the court-martial of Brabant on the men who took part in the outbreak in the prison of Vilvorde. Three are condemned to five years and two to three years' imprisonment, and the rest have been acquitted.

## HOLLAND.

The King has returned to the Hague from his journey in Switzerland.

A new Cabinet has been formed, with Dr. Heemskerk as Premier. It is composed as follows:—Dr. Heemskerk, Minister of the Interior; M. Van der Doesdervillebois, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Van Lynden, Minister of Justice; M. Van Goltstein, Minister of the Colonies; M. Vanderheim, Minister of Finance; Major-General Weitzel, Minister of War; M. Taalmankip, Minister of Marine.

Advices have been received by the Government of the capture by their troops of two places that had been occupied by the Acheenes. The first was taken without loss, but in carrying the second the Dutch had three men killed and twenty-six wounded.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* states that "the birthday of the Crown Prince Rudolph, who to-day (Aug. 21) begins his sixteenth year, and has therefore, according to the family rule of the Austrian dynasty, attained his majority, is being celebrated with great rejoicings in all parts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy."

## TURKEY.

The Government is continuing its old habit of borrowing money. It has contracted a loan with the Imperial Ottoman Bank for the nominal amount of £40,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent; £15,000,000, to be issued as new Consolidated, have been taken firm at the price of 42, with 2 per cent commission, being equivalent to 40 net. The Government has reserved to itself the option of issuing the remaining £25,000,000.

## AMERICA.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention has recommended Governor John F. Hartranft as the Republican candidate for President in 1876. The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia says that a resolution indorsing General Grant's claims in the event of his becoming a candidate for a third term was defeated by a heavy majority.

War has been declared by the Osage Indians against the people of the State of Kansas. Nine hundred Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians are on the war path, and are making a raid in Texas.

## INDIA.

A *Times* telegram from Calcutta, dated Monday, says that Sir Richard Temple telegraphs from Goalundo that the rainfall everywhere has been short, except in Orissa. The autumn rice-crops are partly injured. The general crops of grain—millet and maize—are safe, and up to the average. The winter crops are becoming critical from drought. Unless rain falls soon in Tirhoot the harvest will almost certainly be a failure. The numbers dependent on charitable relief are reduced to 8,000,000. In the Rajshahye and Bhaugulpore divisions there are but 400,000 remaining.

Sir Charles Staveley has been gazetted Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency.

A typhoon swept over Nagasaki on the 20th inst., causing some loss of life and great destruction of property.

The Batavia section of the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable has been repaired, and messages for Java and Australia can now be transmitted as usual.

The erection of six fortified castles in Bosnia has been ordered by the Porte, and the conversion of Erzeroum, in Armenia, into a fortress of the first class.

The Château d'Anerois, the summer residence of the Comte de Flandre, has been destroyed by fire. With some difficulty, most of the furniture was saved.

Advices have been received that the Great Eastern steamship, with the new Anglo-American cable on board, arrived at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, on Sunday morning, all well, having experienced stormy weather during the entire voyage.

A fearful catastrophe (*Galignani* says) has occurred on the Danube, in Hungary. A boat containing a large number of pilgrims from Tacksang, on their way to the sanctuary of Ersenig, was upset, and all its occupants were drowned.

A confirmed wife-beater, who carried what he asserted to be his natural right of beating his wife with a stick to the extent of depriving her of life, has been sentenced by the Tribunal at Rennes to forty years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Notice has been issued warning mariners that a new shoal has been developed on the south side of the Swash Channel of New York Harbour, near the eastern entrance, on which there is only 16½ ft. at mean low water. The bottom is hard sand.

Her Majesty's ship *Thetis* has taken two prizes, containing 110 slaves, off the coast of Zanzibar. She left for Seychelles on July 30, whence she will take his Excellency Governor-General Sir Arthur Gordon to the Mauritius, and then return to her station on the East Coast of Africa.

The Board of Trade has received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a notification issued by her Majesty's Minister at Jeddo, announcing, for the information of British subjects, that the Japanese Government has forbidden the export of rice from the 1st inst.



A series of fêtes at Boulogne was brought to a close on Sunday with the procession of Notre Dame, in which several thousand persons took part, and which was of a very imposing character. The ceremony of blessing the sea was performed by the Archbishop of the province.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the decoration of Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown, with a patent of hereditary nobility, on Doctor Julius von Haast, director of the Museum of Canterbury, New Zealand, in recognition of his eminent scientific merits and attainments.

The use of horse-flesh in Paris as an article of food is increasing. According to the report of the Society for the Promotion of the Consumption of Horse-Flesh, the number of horses slaughtered in the three months ending in June, 1874, was 1532; of asses, 108; and of mules, 5. During the same period in 1872 there were but 973 horses slaughtered.

A telegram from Hong-Kong states that on the evening of the 22nd inst. some pirates embarked as passengers on board the steamer Spark. On the voyage from Canton to Macao they murdered the captain, mate, and purser, and dangerously wounded the only European passenger and most of the crew. The pirates remained in possession of the vessel for six hours, and then escaped in a junk. The Chinese engineers brought the steamer to Macao. Gun-boats had been sent in pursuit.

Intense cold prevailed at the Cape of Good Hope up to the last week in July. Operations at the diamond-fields were interrupted in consequence, and great depression prevailed. A violent storm on the east coast, on the 18th and 19th, caused the wreck of several vessels. Deaths had occurred in the eastern provinces from exposure to the cold. The expenditure estimates had been pushed through Parliament without any alteration. The Premier has announced that the estimated income for this year amounted to £1,250,000. The sum of £45,000 has been voted for the new Houses of Parliament.

Letters received in Constantinople from several places in Asia Minor give intelligence respecting the prevalence of famine. The following are extracts:—"About 200 villagers, of whom eighty or more are helplessly sick, still remain in Marsovan. They lie in the mosque yards and brick-kilns. They all come from the region of Yozgat and Angora, and are all Mussulmans. Representation of their condition has been made to the local Government, but with what result there is nothing yet to show." "Sickness has begun its work in Yozgat. Of 2500 or more persons in the barracks in that city very many are sick, and from twenty-five to thirty die daily." "In Cesarea flour can be had only in very small quantities, and prices are advancing. The prospect for the future is bad indeed."

On Sept. 1 next, and thenceforward, the postage on a newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight, addressed to any of the following places, and intended for transmission by the mail via Southampton, will be reduced from twopence to one penny—viz.: to the East Indies, Hong-Kong, or any other part of China, Japan, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Labuan, a further rate of one penny being chargeable for every additional four ounces or fraction of four ounces.—Commencing in September next, mails for Curaçoa will again be forwarded by the packet leaving Southampton for the West Indies on the 2nd of each month, the Government of the Netherlands having made arrangements for their transmission from St. Thomas to Curaçoa.

In the first six months of last year, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, the total number of arrivals of immigrants at New York was 148,482; but this year, for the first six months, the number of arrivals had declined to 78,323. This decrease is so marked that it leads to the expression of a belief in New York that, while heretofore the annual number of arriving immigrants at that port has reached 250,000, this year it will not greatly exceed 100,000. The chief falling off is said to be in the number of German arrivals—a fact which is to some extent accounted for by the circumstance that the German steamers did not this year reduce their steerage-passages fares, as the English vessels did. The great decline in this lucrative trade will sufficiently explain the extreme rivalry of the English lines in cutting down steerage fares to the low rates that have prevailed from British ports this spring and summer.

The German papers report the following incident which occurred, the other day, at Dresden:—The Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who is studying at the University of Leipzig, happened, the other day, to be at the station of Dresden, and while waiting for the train entered the refreshment room and seated himself, without ceremony, at a table ready served. The waiter requested him to take another place, as that one was engaged; but the Duke very rudely refused. The master of the establishment then came and remonstrated with the Prince, to which the latter replied by a blow. The master returned it with interest; the travellers present took the master's part, and his Highness was hustled about and beaten with canes and umbrellas, and at last turned out of the room. The police shortly after intervened and rescued the young man from the indignant public, who knew nothing of his rank, but saw that he had acted with great rudeness.

So much uncertainty exists with respect to the position of emigrants that every piece of trustworthy information is of value. The *Times* gives the following extract from a letter written by a person of station in Wellington, New Zealand, to the Rev. Dr. Collis, of Shottery Hall, Stratford-on-Avon:—"The immigrants to this place are taken charge of by the Government and consigned to an excellent matron at the barracks, where they are taken straight from the ship. My wife went down to the ship and arranged with the young girl you were interested in. She seems a nice, good-natured girl. If you could send us a thousand they would all be engaged in twenty-four hours. Immigrants are coming in at the rate of 3000 to 4000 a month, and yet wages show no symptoms of falling, and I can get no work done for less than 8s. a day. Girls get from £25 and upwards; and when I was at the gold-fields on the west coast, a few weeks ago, I knew of cooks and barmaids getting £2 a week. Practically, nobody starves in this country, although there are many who would if they got their deserts."

About two or three thousand Good Templars made an excursion from London to Eastbourne, on Tuesday, and formed a procession, with banners and bands of music, in going and returning.—A great temperance demonstration was held, on Wednesday night, at Carlisle. The assemblage was addressed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., and other gentlemen.

The strike or lock-out in Belfast has come to an end, after a duration of eight weeks. An arrangement as to wages and prices has been come to between the millworkers and their employers. Such was the welcome intelligence which gladdened the last hours of the British Association's meeting in the most thriving town of Ulster.—At a meeting of Lord Penrhyn's quarrymen, on Wednesday, at Bethesda, it was resolved to accept his Lordship's concessions, subject to the dismissal of two chief agents in whom the men have no confidence.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The real work of the Association began with the sittings of the various sections, on Thursday week, when opening addresses were delivered by the presidents.

The section devoted to Economic Science and Statistics was presided over by Lord O'Hagan, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who, on delivering the opening address, dwelt with some emphasis on the necessity of more extended teaching of political economy in schools and colleges, with a view to preventing the conflicts of capital and labour. Statisticians and economists did not claim for their doctrines the certainty of mathematics, but they were, nevertheless, entitled to call their labours scientific. The reign of law was not bounded by the physical universe. Three millions of free and responsible beings constituted the population of London, each having his own idiosyncrasy, and powers to act in independent isolation; but all were overruled and subdued by an overmastering, although an unacknowledged, influence to the working out of a common system by which, whilst they prosecuted for their respective interest their separate objects and pursuits, they supplied one another with all things useful for their existence and enjoyment. Inquiries as to the economical laws which dominated the movements of society and moulded the earthly destinies of man had been fruitful in precise and enduring results. They had already in many points revolutionised the opinions of communities and shaped the policy of Cabinets, and they had furnished canons of public conduct which had an ever-widening acceptance wherever civilisation had made its way. There was at present a sad encounter of classes in Belfast which had paralysed its most important industry. As to the origin of the dispute, or the conflicting views of the parties to it, he did not presume to offer an opinion; but he might say for himself, and for those whose pleasant meeting here had been clouded by that great calamity, that they lamented its occurrence, and trusted it would find a speedy ending for the avoidance, not merely of privation on the one side, and embarrassment on the other, but of evil consequences which might bring permanent mischief to every order of the community, and damage vitally the great commercial position of Belfast. The noble Lord, in conclusion, glanced at the judicial statistics of Ireland, which he declared to be unequalled in Europe for skilful arrangement and lucid exposition, and briefly alluded to the legislation which had taken place for Ireland during the past few years. He stated that the purchase clauses of the Irish Land Act, which passed with universal approval, had remained almost a dead letter. Only 338 tenant farmers had purchased their holdings, at a gross cost of £319,522, including advances from the Commissioners of £192,066, while the application of tenant farmers for loans under the statute had diminished instead of increased.

In the Geographical section, Major Wilson, R.E., opened the proceedings by an address on geographical discovery, with special reference to military matters. He contrasted our ignorance of Ashantee with the knowledge the Russians possessed of the wild recesses of Central Asia, and said the Russians were far in advance of us in all that related to survey operations and geographical exploration in connection with expeditionary forces into unknown or partially unknown countries. Allusion was made to Lieutenant Cameron's travels in Africa, the survey of Palestine, Colonel Warburton's journey in Australia from Alice Springs to Roeburne, in Nichol Bay, and the exploration of the Yellowstone region in America, the speaker concluding with a reference to Arctic exploration. He regretted he was unable to give any definite information on the probability of Government assistance, but the impression was that Mr. Disraeli was not unfavourable to such assistance being granted. It was impossible to doubt now that a well-organised expedition would be able to reach the North Pole.

Professor A. Crum Brown, in opening the Chemical section, pointed out that the study of chemical changes cannot lead us to a knowledge of the relative position of the atoms in a combination, but such a knowledge was required before a real theory of chemistry could be obtained. By pursuing this branch of investigation discoveries might be hoped for which will lead to a hypothesis connecting chemistry with dynamics, and enabling mathematics to be applied directly to chemistry.

In the Mechanical section Professor James Thomson delivered the opening address. He dealt chiefly with railway engineering, and warmly praised the block system, in the mechanisms and arrangements of which he pointed out some recent improvements introduced on the Caledonian Railway. He next touched on steam navigation, deep-sea sounding, ocean telegraph cables, and lighthouses. In these latter he suggested a reform by which mariners might distinguish the warning light from all others. Experiments in illustration of this needed reform would, he said, be tried locally during the meeting.

Professor Hall, in the Geological section, began his address by a tribute to the memory of the late president, Professor Phillips. He confined the remainder of his address, which had much local interest, to a description of the volcano district of the north-east of Ireland.

The department of Mathematical and Physical Science was under the presidency of the Rev. Professor J. H. Jellett. In opening the business the rev. professor remarked that the relations between mathematics and physics were daily becoming more intimate and exact. Recent investigation had shown how fertile for discovery was the border land between sciences hitherto considered distinct. Molecular science was to physics what the differential calculus was in its relation to geometry. Molecular dynamics was the science of motion in the widest and truest sense of the term—motion which passed along in the sweep of the tempest or fierce throb of the earthquake.

Professor Redfern, president of the Biological section, delivered the inaugural address. He stated that the increasing importance and vast extent of the subjects comprised under the head of biology had led to a division of the business of the section into separate departments of anatomy and physiology, botany and zoology, and anthropology departments, that would be presided over by men of the highest eminence.

In the evening there was a soirée at the Ulster Hall, which was attended by most of the members of the association.

Dr. Hooker's address, in the Biological section, on carnivorous plants and their habits was the most noticeable feature in yesterday week's proceedings, and Professor Huxley expressed a hope that it would be printed. In the Economic section Sir G. Campbell read a paper on the tenure of land, and the subject was discussed by other members. The utilisation of sewage for agricultural purposes was before the Chemical section; and in the Geographical department Dr. Schweinfurth read a paper on the oases of the Libyan Desert. In the evening there was a large and brilliant assembly in Ulster Hall to hear a lecture on Common Flowers in Relation to Insects, by Sir J. Lubbock. Among those on the platform were Lord O'Hagan, Professor Huxley, Mr. Bramwell, Professor Andrews, and the Mayor of Belfast; many ladies were present. The lecture was received throughout with great applause, the colours of the diagrams, which were prepared by Miss Lubbock, being admirably brought out by the action of the electric light.

Excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood of Belfast limited the proceedings of the Association on Saturday, and the business was comparatively uninteresting. The principal event of the day was the delivery of an address by Sir W. R. Wilde, M.D., president of the Anthropological department, on the Early Races of Mankind in Ireland, their Remains and Present Representatives. An ethnological sketch on the "Origin and Characteristics of the People of Down and Antrim" was read by the Rev. Canon Hume, D.O. and LL.D. In the evening Professor Odling gave a lecture to working men on the Discovery of Oxygen.

All the sections sat on Monday. The proceedings in the Economic section—presided over, in the first instance, by Mr. Robinson Scott, and subsequently by Lord O'Hagan—were of more than usual interest, and the Methodist College was crowded during the day. Mrs. Grey read a paper upon education; and she was followed with papers by Miss Lydia Becker on some practical difficulties in enforcing the Elementary Education Act, and by Miss Mary E. Beedy, M.A., an American lady, on reform in the work of the medical profession. An animated discussion upon the whole question of education followed. In the Mechanical Science section Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., introduced the question of the measurement of ships, and Mr. Seaton that of an improved form of permanent way for railways. Reports on underground temperatures and of the rainfall committee occupied the attention of the section devoted to Mathematical and Physical Science; and in that of Chemical Science a paper was read by Professor Debus on "Spontaneous Generation in Biology." A paper was read upon the "Development of the Powers of Thought in Vertebrate Animals, in connection with the Development of their Brain;" and Mr. Knowles gave a glimpse of pre-historic times in the north of Ireland. In the Zoological and Botanical department of the Biological section a paper by Mr. G. Bentham, "On the Recent Progress and Present State of Systematic Botany in connection with the Development of the Natural Method and the Doctrine of Evolution," excited considerable attention. In the evening there was a great assemblage of ladies and gentlemen in Ulster Hall, to hear a lecture by Professor Huxley—a retrospect of biological science. Professor Tyndall, in introducing the lecturer, said that he had first met Professor Huxley on the Eastern Counties Railway platform in London, and accompanied him to the British Association, then meeting at Ipswich, and from that day to this no vibration had ever disturbed their friendship. He introduced him as a lover of truth, perfectly fearless in its utterance. Although he was a hard hitter, he always struck honourably, above the belt, and never condescended to strike a foul blow. Professor Huxley was received with loud cheers.

All the sections met on Tuesday morning. In the Mathematical and Physical Science section a report was presented by Professor G. Foster on the teaching of physics, and was followed by a paper on the same subject by Professor Barrett. Professor Glaisher read a report on observations of luminous meteors during the year 1873-4. Unilateral conjunctivity, Coggia's comet, and the effect on the compass of the rolling of ships were also discussed. In Chemical Science various papers were read, but the majority of them were of a purely technical character. In the Geological section reports were brought up from the committee for recording information on the erratic blocks of England and Wales, for investigating mountain limestone corals, for conducting experiments on the conducting power of heat, and for observations and records of earthquakes in Scotland. The Biological section had a full attendance, and among the subjects discussed were the mosses of the north of Ireland and the anthropological notes and queries published by the British Association. The Economic Science and Statistical section was crowded throughout the day. Lord O'Hagan presided in the first instance, but his Lordship was compelled to leave early. Sir George Campbell took the vacated chair. The question under discussion was that of trades unions, strikes, and lock-outs; and a number of working men representing the mill operatives now on strike in Belfast were invited to be present and express their views. In the evening Professor Huxley lectured on "The Lower Animals Considered as Automata."

Only three of the sections met on Wednesday. In that dealing with economic science and statistics there were discussions on life assurance companies and drunkenness. The concluding meeting was held in the Ulster Hall—Professor Tyndall in the chair. Votes of thanks were passed to the president and officers of the various sections, to Dr. Henry and the authorities of Queen's College, to the Mayor and Corporation of Belfast, and others who had contributed by their arrangements and hospitality to the success of the meeting. Professor Tyndall announced the "glorious news," as he might well term it, of the strike at Belfast being ended, the happy event being the result, mainly, of a suggestion made on the subject during a discussion on strikes in the Economic section on Tuesday. In the evening there was a ball at the Ulster Hall, which was attended by the élite of the association, and by the leading inhabitants of Belfast and the neighbourhood.

On Thursday there were excursions to the Giants' Causeway, Shane Castle, and other objects of interest in the neighbourhood. The town of Belfast, as well as the country around, afforded some objects of intelligent curiosity and admiration for the enjoyment of many visitors. After inspecting the harbour and docks, the factories, Queen's College, and some other public institutions, they might seek recreation in the Royal Botanic Gardens. These gardens are situated on University-road, and comprise seventeen acres, extending to the banks of the Laggan. They contain fine specimens of the coniferæ and other forest trees; and the conservatory, hothouse, and stovehouse show many rare orchids, exotic ferns, and palms. The curator, Mr. Joseph Forsyth Johnson, is the author of a thoughtful and practical treatise, just published, on "The Natural Principles of Landscape Gardening, and the Adornment of Land." In these Botanic Gardens, on the Friday and Saturday of last week, there was a grand international horticultural show, which proved attractive to not a few members of the British Association, or to the ladies in their company. Among the industrial and manufacturing establishments of the town, visited by large parties upon special invitation, were the Royal Ulster Works, at Bankmore, on the old Dublin road, belonging to Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. This well-known firm, employing here 800 hands, carries on a variety of processes, those of paper-making, printing, engraving, colour-printing, gold-printing, and otherwise illuminating, decorative binding, and the making up of fancy papers, besides that of literary publishers. Its products, some of which are of refined artistic design, have been admired all over the world; but visitors upon this occasion could see the methods used at the Belfast works of this firm.

The meeting, both in its pecuniary results and in the importance of the papers discussed, has been a decided success. We had selected for insertion some of the papers of greatest interest, but it is with much regret that we find the space at our disposal will not allow of our giving even the merest summary of them.

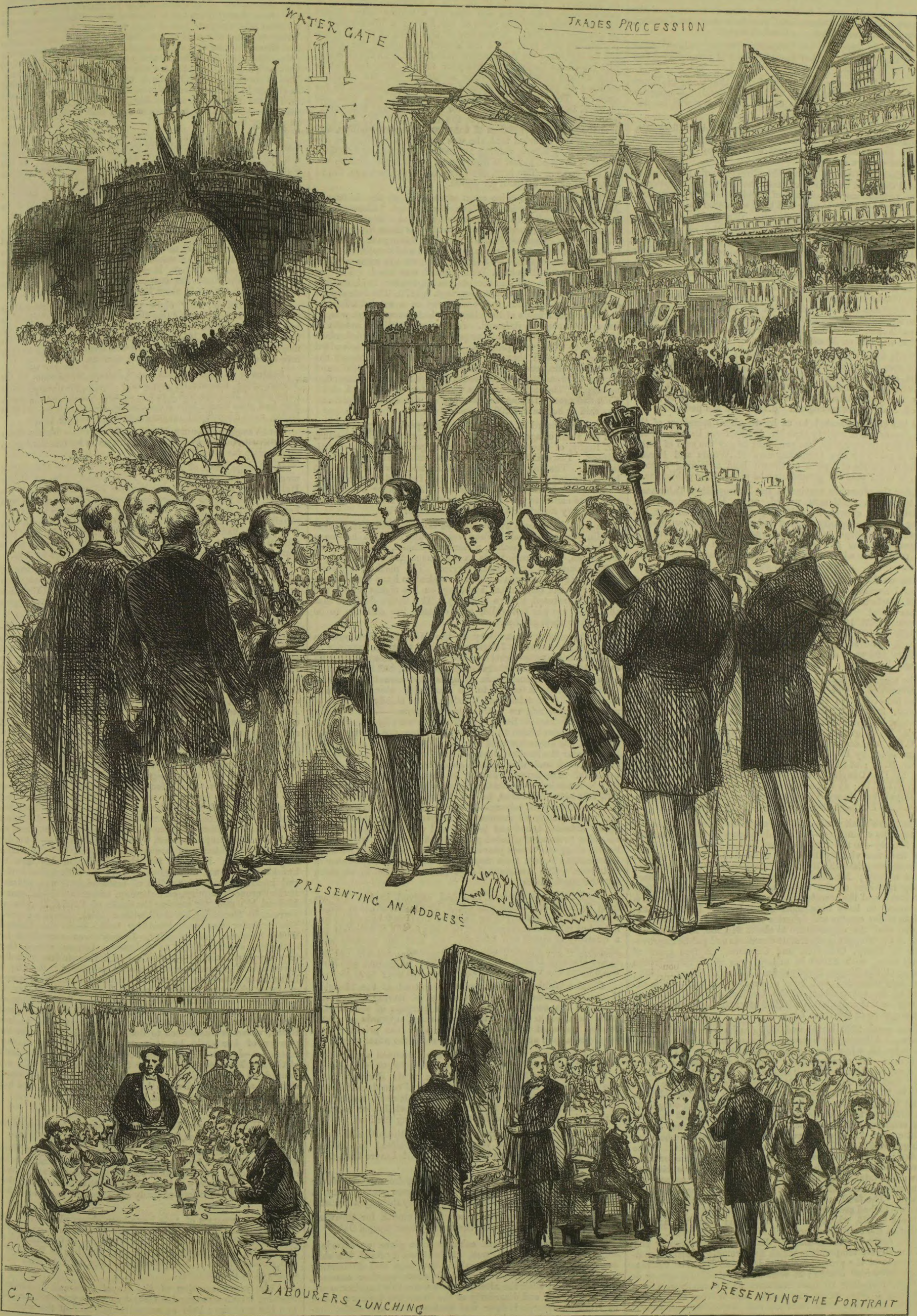
The meeting of the Association next year will be at Bristol, on Aug. 25, with Sir John Hawkshaw as president; and Glasgow is to be the place of meeting in 1876.





MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, BELFAST: THE GIANTS' CAUSEWAY.





CHESTER AND EATON HALL FESTIVITIES ON THE COMING OF AGE OF EARL GROSVENOR.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The freehold property, 15, Gresham-street West, with a frontage of twenty-one feet, has been sold for £10,000.

The sixteenth annual meeting and prize distribution of the Ceramic and Crystal Palace Art-Union took place, on Tuesday, at the Architectural Museum, Conduit-street.

The Bank directors, on Thursday, further reduced their rate of discount from 3½ per cent, to which it was reduced last week, to 3 per cent.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Lusk left the Mansion House last Saturday morning on a visit to Scotland. During his Lordship's absence the duties of the Mayoralty will be discharged by Mr. Alderman Carter.

The Catholic Total Abstinence League held its first fête, on Monday, at the Crystal Palace. The meeting was presided over by Archbishop Manning, and addressed by Dr. Newman and other clergymen.

In their half-yearly report the directors of the London General Omnibus Company mention that, until the adoption of certain precautions, the amount of money stolen by conductors in the course of a single year had been estimated at £30,000.

Mr. Kenny Meadows, the artist, died last week, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Meadows was the associate and friend of Mr. Leigh Hunt, of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, and of Mr. Dickens, and will be best remembered by his illustrations of an edition of Shakespeare and "Heads of the People." He was buried, on Monday, in St. Pancras Cemetery, Finchley.

The last of the well-known "haunted houses" in Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, which were bequeathed by the eccentric Miss Angelina Reed, together with the bulk of her property, to the Brompton Consumption Hospital, has been demolished, and on its site the foundation-stone of the Central Bank of London was laid on Monday.

While some workmen were engaged on the foundations of two houses about to be rebuilt in Regent-street for Madame Louise, one of them, on Tuesday, came upon a box containing a silver-gilt chalice and a large number of old gold and silver coins, in a good state of preservation. The chalice is richly chased, and has the monogram "I.H.S." on the pedestal.

It has been intimated to us by the hon. secretary of the Park Preservation Society that Mr. Wilberforce Bryant, of the firm of Bryant and May, has promised to pay the sum of £900, which is asked by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the fee simple of a piece of Crown land adjoining Victoria Park, in order that the ground may be secured for public use.

After the afternoon service at the Metropolitan Tabernacle last Sunday a gentleman waited upon Mr. Spurgeon and handed him a cheque for £10,000, with the request that the money should be equally divided between the orphanage and the students' college, both of which are in connection with the Tabernacle. The gift was a legacy which had been left by a gentleman who had attended the Tabernacle for a short period.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers in the third week of August was 91,636, of whom 33,398 were in workhouses and 58,238 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 6567, 10,107, and 27,037 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 720, of whom 496 were men, 178 women, and 46 children under sixteen.

The medical schools connected with the London hospitals will be opened on Oct. 1, when inaugural addresses will be delivered according to the following arrangement:—At Guy's Hospital, by Sir William W. Gull, M.D., F.R.S.; at St. Thomas's, by Mr. William M'Cormac, M.A., F.R.C.S.; at St. Mary's, Paddington, by Mr. Edward B. Owen, M.B. London, F.R.C.S.; at London, Whitechapel-road, by Dr. Fenwick; at Westminster, by Dr. Potter; at King's College, by Professor Ferrier, M.D.; at St. George's, by Dr. Dickenson; at Charing-cross, by Dr. Douglas Powell; at Middlesex, by Mr. Andrew Clark, F.R.C.S.; at University College, by Dr. F. Roberts; at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, by Professor Tuson. At St. Bartholomew's there will be no address.

The annual visit made on behalf of the Corporation of London by one of its committees—commonly known as the Honourable Irish Society—to the City's estates in Londonderry and Coleraine and the vicinity has been concluded. The deputation this year comprised Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., the governor of the society; Mr. Mark Shepherd, the deputy-governor; twenty members of the Court of Assistants (including four Aldermen), and the secretary and solicitor. The inspection is understood to have been most satisfactory. Last year the receipts of the estates and fisheries of the society amounted to £18,475, and the expenditure to about £16,250, including upwards of £7000 spent in charitable donations and public improvements in Derry, Coleraine, and Culmore. A free grant of twenty acres, with £1000 in money, was made towards the erection of the Magee Presbyterian College at Derry in 1850; the society promoted and bore a considerable part of the expense of the construction of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway, and it contributed £10,000 towards the opening up of the navigation of the river Bann.

Last week 2295 births and 1303 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 15, while the deaths were 345 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three previous weeks had been 25, 23, and 21 per 1000, further declined last week to 20. The deaths included 23 from measles, 62 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 26 from whooping-cough, 32 from different forms of fever, 166 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 314 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 524 to 369 in the four preceding weeks. These 314 deaths were 167 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years; the fatal cases of scarlet fever showed an excess, but the numbers from each of the six other diseases were below the average. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, which in the four previous weeks had steadily declined from 389 to 243, further fell last week to 166, which were 121 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. This marked decline in the fatality of diarrhoea is doubtless due to the moderate temperature which has prevailed since the commencement of the present month. Different forms of violence caused forty-four deaths; 36 were the result of negligence or accident, including 20 from fractures and contusions, 6 from drowning, 3 from burns and scalds, and 3 from suffocation. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Three deaths were directly referred to the effects of the heat of the sun, and one to hydrophobia resulting through the bite of a cat. Four cases of suicide and 2 of infanticide were registered.

## LAW AND POLICE.

A disputed insurance case, which occupied Baron Amphlett and a special jury four days at the Leeds Assizes, was concluded on Monday. The plaintiff, Dr. Jay, a physician practising at Scarborough, four years ago married a widow lady, named Lupton, about forty-five years of age, having a life interest in an annuity of £1000. It was one of the terms of the marriage settlement that Mrs. Jay's life should be insured for £3000, and an insurance for this amount was effected with the Gresham Life Insurance Company in the year 1871. Mrs. Jay died in 1873, as was certified, of serous apoplexy; but the company declined to pay the sum insured, and left the plaintiff to his remedy. The company's defence at the trial was that the plaintiff, in making the proposal for the policy, had omitted to inform them of facts material to the risk. Mrs. Jay had been described in the proposal as of sober and temperate habits, and the company asserted that she was at that very time, as she had been long before, ruining her health by excessive drinking, and that she died at last of disorders of which intemperance was the real cause. The jury, after five hours' deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff for £3000.

Two breach-of-promise cases were tried at the Liverpool Assizes on Saturday last. When the case of "Claremont v. Vernon" was called on it was announced that the parties had agreed to a settlement. The plaintiff was Miss Nellie Claremont, of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool. The defendant was a Captain Vernon, and it was understood that the plaintiff received £230. Subsequently, at the same assizes, the case of "Eillbanks v. Williamson" was tried. The defendant proposed and was accepted in September, 1871, and the marriage was ultimately fixed for Sept. 3, 1872. The defendant's engagement throughout was considered as a settled affair by the sister and friends of the plaintiff; but the marriage was, at defendant's request, deferred. She waited until the month of May, and then commenced the present action, as the defendant refused to fulfil his promise. On behalf of the defendant counsel contended that Mr. Williamson refused to marry the plaintiff, feeling convinced that there was an incompatibility of temper between them which would be sure to render a marriage unhappy. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £750 damages. During the hearing of the case the plaintiff was said to be worth £2000 a year.

In a case heard on Saturday, at Liverpool, the parents of a girl ten years of age, living in Chorley, brought an action against Dr. Rigby, of Chorley, to recover damages for alleged unskillfulness. The child had fallen over a fender and fractured her left arm. The defendant was called in, and it was alleged that his treatment of tight bandaging had induced mortification, and rendered amputation necessary. A number of medical men were called to prove that the treatment had been skilful, but the jury found for the plaintiff, damages £150.

A remarkable case was before the Consolidated Chamber at Dublin yesterday week. Four very young children had been indentured by their mother, a Roman Catholic, to a Protestant clergyman, who superintends an orphanage, for the purpose of being brought up for domestic service. The mother, however, repented of the arrangement, and wished to have the children back; but the clergyman, standing on his rights under the indenture, refused to give them up. The Court decided that the indenture was not valid, and ordered the children to be restored to their mother.

In charging the grand jury at the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, the Assistant Judge pointed out that the number of cases for trial (sixty-eight) was not above the average, though considerably in excess of that of last sessions; but he remarked upon the frequent occurrence of aggravated assaults, and said that such offences ought to be met with stern repressive measures. The trials on Monday were chiefly for acts of robbery, presenting no extraordinary feature. On Tuesday a carpenter named Berry was tried for wilfully demolishing part of a house which he had hired for three years. He never occupied the house nor paid any rent, but at the end of the first quarter the landlord found the roof stripped and a quantity of brickwork and wood taken away from other parts of the premises. The prisoner sought to excuse himself by stating that he intended to repair the house, which was not habitable; but, this being disproved, he was found guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labour. Alfred Maggs, the lad who, by his "nice intelligent manner" and "very respectable appearance," obtained board and lodging and various sums of money on false pretences, pleaded guilty to the offences with which he was charged. It was proved that he had been in the Feltham Reformatory School from September, 1869, until September of last year. The Assistant Judge sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour.

Upon leaving a steamer that had arrived in the Thames from Holland, a German was asked by a custom-house officer whether he had got anything liable to duty, and he said he had not; but it was discovered that he had a bottle of hollands and a quantity of cigars and tobacco, and that his pockets were adapted for the concealment of such things. He was charged at the Mansion House, last Saturday, with smuggling, and fined three times the value of the tobacco and the duty upon it.

Charles Webber was committed for trial at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, on the charge of having forged the names of his two co-trustees for the purpose of transferring stock invested in Consols to the amount of upwards of £600. It also appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had employed a man and a woman to personate the other trustees.

At Bow-street, yesterday week, the summons against Mr. Purcell, the proprietor of the *Westminster Gazette*, for printing a libel, written by Mr. E. Welby Pugin, on Mr. Herbert, R.A., was withdrawn, as it appeared that the libel complained of was published separately, in the form of a supplement, and added to the *Gazette* without Mr. Purcell's knowledge or consent. Mr. Pugin was committed for trial for writing the libel.

Henry Green, the secretary of the Northern Credit Company, Islington, was, on Wednesday, committed for trial at Clerkenwell on the charge of having embezzled more than £100 belonging to his employers.

For having conveyed a servant suffering from scarlet fever to the Fever Hospital in two tramway-cars successively, a monthly nurse was, on Wednesday, fined forty shillings and costs.

A boy has been sent to prison for a month for throwing stones at trains passing along the railway near Gospel Oak.

Three lessons to insolent cabmen were given on Monday. John Rowland, a cabman, was, at Southwark, fined ten shillings and costs for using insulting language and demanding more than his legal fare; Richard Dowsett, another cabman, was fined 40s., with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for being drunk and disorderly at the Waterloo terminus; and at Highgate George Helyer was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, without the option of a fine, for using insulting and abusive language to Charles Middleton, in a dispute as to a fare. The lady who rode in the cab had offered the defendant a shilling over his proper fare.

In a cab case heard at Hammersmith on Tuesday cabby was in the right. Mr. Bridge was asked to give a decision in a cab summons for 6d. The cab was driven from Addison-road station, Kensington, to Hammersmith Bridge, which was outside the radius. The defendant, a foreigner, paid 1s. 6d. for the fare, but the cabman claimed 2s. The question was whether the cabman had a right to charge 1s. for each mile. Three quarters of a mile of the distance was inside the radius and three quarters of a mile outside. For the defendant it was submitted that the cabman was entitled only to charge 6d. to the radius point and 1s. for the remainder of the distance. The cabman produced his book to show that he was entitled to charge 1s. for the first mile ending outside the radius, and 1s. for the remainder of the distance. Mr. Bridge said the cabman's view of the law was correct, and ordered the 6d. to be paid, with costs.

Two men were brought before the Worship street magistrate, on Monday, charged with having robbed a horse-dealer from Grimsby of £361 in gold, notes, and cheques. It was stated that the prosecutor met the prisoners at Bishopsgate station; that he went to a coffee-house kept by one of them; and that while he was lying in bed there he saw the keeper of the house, who had slept with him, taking his money out of his waistcoat. The prisoners were remanded, bail being refused.

Having been brought up at the Thames Police Court on a charge of selling adulterated tea, a grocer of Poplar pleaded that the article was sold as he received it from the wholesale dealer. The merchant himself stated that the tea was in the same condition as when it arrived from China, and the magistrate adjourned the case in order that the tea might be analysed with a view to show that it was not injurious.

Master Bolton, only eight years old, was summoned at this court for refusing to pay the hire of a cab in which he had ridden about for four hours. It appears that this was not the first cab this Master Hopeful had engaged, but the magistrate held that the defendant was not old enough to enter into a contract, and dismissed the summons.

Sentence of two months' hard labour was passed by the Westminster magistrate, yesterday week, on Ann Hopkins (who stated that she was a sister of the Tichborne Claimant), who had gone drunk into Westminster Abbey and abused some ladies, used disgraceful language, and assaulted a vergor.

Mr. Vaughan, County Court Judge of the North Wales Circuit, was, on Tuesday, fined £5 and costs by the Rhyl police magistrates for assault.

A strange case of bigamy came before the Macclesfield magistrates on Monday. Mrs. Hollinshead, wife of George Hollinshead, a silk-piecer, the mother of seven children, was charged with bigamy in marrying Jonathan Bentley, who, with her husband, was charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. Bentley lodged with Hollinshead, who, it appeared, had agreed to the bigamous marriage, and not only put up the banns, but actually gave away his own wife at the church. The Bench committed the three prisoners for trial.

Fifteen persons were charged before the magistrates at Skipton, in Yorkshire, last Saturday, with riotous proceedings in mobbing and stoning the Vicar of a church, with whom a dispute had arisen respecting the payment of a gravedigger's fee. Five were fined, and the rest discharged.

Our Black List is rather heavy again this week. At Southwark James Murray, aged twenty-two, has been sentenced to two months' hard labour for assaulting a police-constable and attempting to bite off one of his fingers. For gross cruelty to a donkey a man has been fined £3, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, at Kingston. He had thrust a sharp-pointed stick into the sides of the animal while driving it at a rapid rate, and had inflicted seven bleeding wounds. A woman, described as respectable in appearance, and who had cruelly beaten and neglected her stepdaughter, nine years of age, was, on Wednesday, sentenced at Lambeth to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six weeks. At Southwark a sentence of three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, was awarded to a woman who had neglected her child, so as to endanger its life. The *Manchester Examiner* reports that four wife-beaters were tried at the local police courts on one day. The sentences varied from six months' hard labour, with sureties to keep the peace, to one month's imprisonment. At the Salford Sessions a brickmaker, from Ashton-under-Lyne, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. A butcher of West Houghton was committed for trial by the Bolton magistrates, on Monday, for the murder of his wife, by knocking her down, hitting her on the head with a glass bottle, and kicking her. A verdict of manslaughter was returned at the Coroner's inquiry, on Saturday, at South Shields, against Michael M'Guire, for causing the death of Patrick Develin, at Jarro, by fracturing his skull with a brick during a quarrel. The prisoner was committed for trial. At the Listowel Petty Sessions, on Monday, Looney was committed for trial for endeavouring to induce a farmer named Carr to shoot his landlord. A Clonmel scrivener has been discovered in the environs of that city murdered. Robbery is believed to have been the motive for the crime. Four women of loose character, three "roughs," and a soldier are in custody. The death sentence passed upon David Dripps at the late assizes in Derry has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life. A reprieve has been granted to Jane Grant, who was condemned to death at Wells Assizes for the murder of her child by starvation. The convict is now insane. James Henry Gibbs, who was sentenced to death at the last Monmouth Assizes for the murder of his wife, was hanged at Usk Gaol on Monday morning. The murderer shrieked and screamed while he was being pinioned, and had to be supported to the scaffold by two warders.

Mr. William Henry West Betty, known in his boyish days as the "Infant Roscius," died on Monday, aged eighty-two.

Every department of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich is pronounced by the report of the board of visitors to be ably conducted, and the moral tone of the cadets is said to continue most satisfactory. Some changes that have been introduced into the conditions of study are expected to produce good results.

Immense swarms of ants have been observed in and about London, at Bath, Scarborough, Killin (Perthshire), on the top of the Sugarloaf Mountain, Monmouthshire, in Cumberland, at Ilfracombe, at the north-west corner of the Isle of Wight, and many other places. Mosquitoes are also said to have been observed in Westminster.

This year's meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, which was founded forty-two years ago at Falmouth, and has ever since held an annual exhibition of the works of local artists and artisans, was opened on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. A. P. Vivian, M.P. The chief feature of the exhibition is the collection of oil and water colour paintings, which is said to be both large and valuable.



## NEW BOOKS.

A NOVEL WITH A PURPOSE.

It has been usual to deprecate, upon grounds of mere literary criticism, the writing of fictitious stories in order to inculcate particular lessons of morality. But such works have often proved really interesting, even to the careless reader for amusement, without regard to the maxims they sought to enforce. They are indeed apt to be faulty in artistic construction and style, yet redeemed from didactic dullness by their forcible expressions of human character and passion, and by a lifelike exhibition of incidents affecting the growth of virtue or of vice in the heart. And this must be our judgment upon the singularly frank and candid attempt of the Rev. Henry Solly to use the novel, in *Gerald and his Friend the Doctor* (Chapman and Hall), as an instrument for the guidance of young men amidst the besetting dangers of adolescence. His object has further been to arouse social opinion and direct it to the necessity of amending the current notions and habits of behaviour with regard to a branch of morality which is seldom freely and fairly discussed in the present age. A professional novelist could not have undertaken this delicate task without risking the odious imputation of wanting to trade upon one of the most serious questions that can occupy a Christian or philanthropic mind. Mr. Solly has no pretensions as a literary artist to be endangered by such a work; but he has long since earned, by various public labours, especially in promoting the establishment of Working Men's Clubs, the credit of an earnest social reformer. He is also known as a religious teacher of the widest unsectarian liberality and breadth of view, and of a zeal not the less fervent, though employed oftener in the practical business of missionary benevolence than in pulpit discourses. With these high qualifications, it seems to us, the author of *Gerald and his Friend the Doctor* stood in no need of a voucher from Lord Lyttelton to justify his present work, and certainly not to attest the unquestionable integrity of his purpose. That estimable and accomplished nobleman, as well as Mr. George M'Donald, who had also read the story in manuscript, recommended its publication because they think it likely to do good. We are inclined to accept their judgment, in this case, as readily as that of any two men who could have been selected; for one is a man of the world peculiarly conversant with the tone of public school and University education, while the other is a man of high imaginative genius and a consummate literary artist. Mr. George M'Donald, whose written verdict does not appear, like that of Lord Lyttelton, in the introductory preface, cannot have failed to perceive the artistic defects of Mr. Solly's work, but must have equally recognised its genuine effects of dramatic power, and more especially the subtle analysis of character, the vivid expression of shades of feeling, and quick turns of emotion. In these respects, but particularly in the delineation of feminine affections, there are few English authors of the male sex who approach Richardson. It is no slight praise of Mr. Solly to affirm that similar passages in his inartificial tale are quite equal to some of the best in "Pamela" and "Clarissa Harlowe." This will be allowed, we think, by an impartial critic; but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that "Gerald and his Friend the Doctor," as that very clumsy title might lead one to expect, is a performance sadly wanting in finish. Its plot, on the whole, is confused, though with great fertility of incidents and briskness of action. The incidents are skillfully connected, with a natural bearing upon each other, except in the affair of Jessy Shalford's seduction, where the impossible contrivance of making one man personate another, in such a case, even admitting the closest resemblance of the two brothers, tends to falsify the whole of that act. It is an irrelevant example to quote Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," or any other avowed *jeu d'esprit*, for the introduction of this wildly fanciful trick into a modern story of ordinary domestic life. The representation of poor Jessy's weakness, of her erring and suffering course, in every step leading to her fall, and to deeper falls beyond, is so truthful and so touching, that we must regret to have this picture needlessly marred by a gross improbability in the means supposed. Another great fault of Mr. Solly's novel is the continual awkward effort to impart a gay and easy air to the conversation of his young people, either by the most babyish variations of their proper names, or by phrases of vulgar slang and cant, by wilfully bad grammar, and other broken language, of which there is a sickening abundance. No young persons of good sense, in any rank of society, would ever talk in this style, but it is most unsuitable to such as Gerald and others in the story, whose intellectual and sentimental refinement is constantly displayed in the thoughts they have to exchange.

We have noticed the only great blemishes of the work before us. It is, in a word, clumsy novel-writing; but its style rises here and there, by force of earnest and passionate sympathy with virtue or with the sorrows of humanity, to a high degree of pure natural eloquence. This is finely shown in the discussions upon Leila Featherstone's noble and womanly resolve to cast off her lover because she has accidentally detected him in the practice of an ordinary kind of profligacy (not an act of seduction). The manly feelings of remorse, self-judgment, indignation at himself, and religious penitence in the robust mind of Harry Fortescue are not less powerfully expressed. In such passages as these lies the author's greatest strength; and there is a terrible force, without any exaggeration of intensity, in the fierce quarrelling scenes among the young men and in the description of solitary moods of despair. But neither Gerald Arlington nor Harry Fortescue comes up to the character of Leila, who is made, quite unintentionally, and in an unassuming way, the virtual arbitress of their fate, and as her love is the inspiration of their moral progress. It may be as well to remark that Harry Fortescue, who adopts the medical profession, is "the Doctor" and intimate friend of Gerald. They render great mutual services to each other, both first and last; but in the mean time there is a diabolical cause of jealousy between them, and it is a mercy that Harry did not actually murder his innocent friend or do him another wrong more heinous than murder. As for Gerald himself, we are not to consider him much of a hero, for he has been spoilt, like more than one of Lord Lytton's heroes, by the excessive indulgence of an imaginative sensibility, fed on Byron, Goethe, and Schiller, and by the fond anticipation of fame. This "last infirmity" of vain and egotistic minds the young man seeks to gratify in different ways, trying successively to become a distinguished poet, orator, saint, and missionary, with circumstances very much against him. The specimens here given of his poetry are very bad; and we cannot think much of his competency as a social reformer and religious teacher. Though he has studied Demosthenes and Hallam on purpose, there would have been a feeble crudeness in his political proposals, as well as in his plans for the elevation of the labouring classes; and it is pitiable to see him offering to reclaim the strayed and stained souls of Drury-lane with so slender a hold of the facts of the spiritual life and of saving Christian truth. Gerald's failure in all these aims of his romantic enthusiasm is predetermined by his inborn vice of exalted self-contemplation; but he is preserved by this same idealising habit of mind from all low sensual vice; while

Fortescue, on the contrary, being a mere frank fighter of the "Tom Brown" type, has more of the animal nature in him, though a brave, honest, and generous fellow as ever lived. The punishment of Gerald's mental dissipation or incontinence comes, after repeated disappointments, in his morbid terror of going mad, while confined to a lonely and uncongenial life, having more than one case of insanity within sight of him. This condition of torment is, we believe, very possible with such a character; and, painfully as it is here portrayed, those who have either felt or witnessed the same kind of hallucination will confess the truth of the horrible picture. What seems to us not less true and admirable, in his moralist's point of view, is the mode in which Gerald at length cures himself of the haunting groundless fear of insanity, by forcing himself to become the keeper and nurse of poor Alfred Featherstone, who is under medical treatment for real madness. Before doing this he has renounced all his dreams of brilliant achievement and personal renown, and for this genuine act of self-sacrifice he is rewarded, first, by attaining the faith and true peace of a Christian; secondly, by the consent of old Mr. Featherstone to his marriage with Alfred's sister. We ought not, perhaps, to have revealed so much of the plot; but the reader will observe that Mr. Solly has invented a perfectly original conception, and he has worked it out with great dramatic force. The episode of Jenny Shalford, which we have condemned, as fiction, upon the ground of its improbable plot, was really not essential to the main story. The same remark applies to the unexpected sequel of Jessy's fall, with its effects in the tremendous shock to Gerald's and his wife's mutual trust and peace, and in the fate of Richard Arlington. These scenes are of irresistible power. What may be the literary worth of this story, after all, is a secondary consideration. Of the characters of the young men, apart from the foolish language meant to be playful in their mouths, we should say that they are drawn quite as like the life as such characters in other novels of recent date. For instance, we might compare them with that of Steerforth, in "David Copperfield," or those of Tom Brown and his companions at Oxford, or Mr. Anthony Trollope's John Eames, none of which figures are very substantial. It is only Thackeray, in this taking after his master Fielding, that shows the inner man as he really is among us in *la vie à vingt ans*. Mr. Solly, with but a very small portion of their skill, and without a particle of their humour, can no further be compared to these great authors than so far as he shows a real knowledge of mankind and the power of stating what he knows. He does certainly possess, as was remarked above, that peculiar gift, which belonged to Richardson even more than to Fielding, of comprehending the movements of the female heart. Our lady writers of this day have justly and wisely taken the department of woman and girl and feminine affection into their own hands. It was time for them to do so; the chief of contemporary male novelists, from Sir Walter Scott to Thackeray and Dickens, knew really next to nothing of this matter. We know, from the published facts of their domestic life, that they never were in love, as it is called, with any woman in particular; and the love-making in all their stories is but a conventional attitude of types and symbols in fiction. Compare any of their lovers, man and woman, with those of Burns or Byron, of Goethe or Shakspeare! They are, in this respect, "as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine." Now, we think, at least, that a jury of novel-reading maidens, if they were to peruse the letters and conversations of Leila Featherstone and Gerald Arlington, would declare their love-making to be genuine, natural, sincere, and efficient. The feelings of the heroine, which must, of course, be the most interesting element, are thoroughly natural; and she is by so much the moral superior of all the male sex that we should advise Mr. Solly to change the title of his story to "Leila and Her Lovers." This is, after all, its main argument and theme; not "Gerald and His Friend."

For the author's purpose, if we do not mistake it, in here resorting to fiction for a lesson of moral and social duty, appeals more directly to the conscience of woman. Lord Lyttelton, while frankly announcing in his preface the subject of Mr. Solly's tale, which he commends as "a brave and honest attempt in the most vital of causes," speaks of it only as designed for the warning of young men against "their worst enemy," the indulgence of irregular desire. It is more than doubtful whether many young men so endangered can ever be reached by stories of a didactic turn. Again, it is scarcely by the prudential consideration of such "warnings" as abound in historical and fictitious literature that the passions of youth can be restrained. Burns and Byron, if that were all, give warnings more than enough. But we rather understand Mr. Solly to address his exposure of the most noxious and hideous of social evils to a different class of minds. Youth is moulded by the world in which it has to grow up, and that world is ruled, in effect, by the prevailing sentiments and judgments of persons in mature life. A man, too, it has been well said, is what a woman makes him; and hence the young men of this or the next generation must be what they shall be made by the influence of its women. It is, therefore, to the mothers and sisters and those who are to be the wives of our young men—men driven by this fierce and continual tempest of disorderly passions to the wreck of true honour and of manly purity, as well as of Christian faith—that the author would appeal for a sign, tacitly given with all due regard to modesty and feminine delicacy, in favour of the principles of virtue. He would protest most especially against the customary indifference of many ladies, married and unmarried, content with their own blameless example, to the known profligacy of men in their own rank of society, in their own families, or even among those pretending to win their consecrated love. This is the high theme and argument of "Leila and Her Lovers." It has not been treated unworthily by Mr. Solly; and one honest word upon so important a practical issue is better than the cleverest performance of idle story-telling or verse-making. His talents for these exercises of literary art may not be such as to claim much attention for a work of fiction by a writer scarcely known. It is because he has a message to deliver and the courage and force to utter it before the world—because that message is one which the world of English society is bound to hear and to regard, be it sooner or later, from one preacher or another, under penalty of sinking into that moral rottenness which has destroyed the most civilised, intellectual, and refined nations of ancient times, and has rendered gallant France an easy prey to foreign conquerors and to intestine strife: it is for this cause alone that the author of a very *clumsy tale* demands to be read. Mr. George M'Donald bears witness, and so do we, that this tale is not unreadable, which is due partly to its strong moral interest, but also to its high imaginative power, its bold conceptions of character, and its forcible representations of passion. The faults of its execution will strike the least experienced reader. There is one further remark to be made upon it. The later chapters of the book have a good deal to say about religion. If anybody had ever yet been able to invent any other source of moral influence, potent enough to enable a healthy young man to control the baser part of his nature, in the relation here constantly referred to, it might have been convenient for a novelist to omit or glance by that difficult

topic, and some fine piece of worldly philosophy, or of ideal philosophy, might have done instead. But that science or ascetic art, which has been styled the "Dietetics of the Soul," has failed of satisfactory working herein, in every generation from the days of Solomon or of Socrates till now; while Christian faith, however mistaken, has actually proved of some real help to some tempted sinners. Taking stock, therefore, of existing moral agencies for the salvation, were it merely temporal, of "Gerald and his Friend the Doctor," their historian was obliged to report what was said and thought and felt, by themselves and by some of their acquaintance, concerning the matters expressly set forth in a book called "The New Testament." A sermon once delivered by the late Rev. F. D. Maurice at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, followed by a private conference with that esteemed minister, whose authentic sayings are here reported, is described as the effectual instrument of relief for Gerald. Mr. Solly has dedicated this work of his to the memory of Mr. Maurice, thanking him for all he did to show men "their need of deliverance from selfishness and sensuality, from idolatry and fear, from isolation and pride;" but, not less surely, "to find and to love their Deliverer." It may not, perhaps, be out of place to name another London clergyman, yet living, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, who has, in one of his "Half-hours in the Temple Church," spoken plain words of affectionate earnestness, addressed to young men of the educated class, upon the deplorable subject of Mr. Solly's tale. The day is perhaps at hand for commencing some active combined effort of religious teachers, schoolmasters, physicians, and parents, not without some reserved co-operation of matronly and venerated women, to promote a more wholesome and equitable public sentiment. A crusade supported by such an association as England and Scotland could supply for this sacred object of national welfare and of Christian service might do more good than the Temperance Society. It might, at least, diminish the existing amount of a worse harm, even, than intoxication with strong drink. We commend to Mr. Solly and his friends the project of an organised and systematic activity in this great cause. And whenever its honest champions enter the field, let him that is without sin amongst their neighbours cast the first stone of scoffing obloquy against them.

## THE MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

The Yellowstone Lake region, near the Rocky Mountains of North America, at the head of the Yellowstone river, which flows into the Missouri, has often been mentioned in this Journal. It is a volcanic basin, containing the grandest and most wonderful features of that kind of scenery for which Iceland is famous, but on a much larger scale, and only equalled by that in the neighbourhood of Lake Taupo, New Zealand. Geysers and hot springs, beautiful and vastly-extensive deposits of siliceous, sulphurous, or metallic sediment, curious petrifications, and amazing disturbances of the earth abound in this remarkable district. It is about sixty miles square, and is situated mostly within the Wyoming Territory of the United States, whose Congress, by an Act passed in March, 1872, has made it a reserved public park, never to be sold for private occupation; and scientific explorations have been conducted at the expense of the United States Government. This we explained more fully on a former occasion, in publishing some Illustrations from the set of photographs presented to Serjeant Sleigh by the United States Government officers during his visit to America. The small book called "Wonders of the Yellowstone Region," edited by Mr. James Richardson, and published by Messrs. Blackie and Son, will afford enough information for many readers. It is compiled chiefly from the detailed reports of Dr. F. V. Hayden, the American geologist, under whom the Government survey was conducted three or four years ago, and of Mr. Langford, Colonel Barlow, Lieutenant Doane, and others. The largest springs are those of the White Mountain and Gardiner's River, on the lower side of this upland hollow, or rather plain of elevated ground, almost surrounded by high mountains. The springs now active cover a surface of one square mile, and those of former operation have coated the sides of the hill for a length of one mile, to the height of 200 ft., with a deposit of snowy whiteness, but here and there having streaks of red or yellow, in various delicate tints and hues, from the sulphates and the oxide of iron in some of the streams. The largest living spring is 25 ft. by 40 ft. wide, a basin in one of the white terraces of the mountain-side. Its water is pellucid, dark, ultramarine blue, through which one looks down to a great depth. The sides are decorated with coral-like forms of diverse colours, and with curious stalactites. The water sometimes overflows from the boiling springs beneath, and pours in little cascades down the hill. It holds in solution much lime, soda, alumina, and magnesia. Its temperature at the surface nowhere exceeds 162 deg. Fahr.

Once a Week will begin a new lease of life on Sept. 5. It is to be altered in size and appearance, illustrated, and will give novels and sketches after the fashion of Lover, Lever, Cockton, and Smedley.

A tender for the erection of a new gaol, amounting to £36,000, has been accepted by the Portsmouth Town Council. It has also been decided to build a new lunatic asylum, for which purpose an equal sum will be required.

Sir John Bennett, on Monday, opened an exhibition of works by skilled artisans and others, consisting of models, articles of use and ornament, stuffed animals, drawings and paintings, mechanical contrivances, &c., which has been formed at the North Bow Working-Men's Institute.

Lord Stafford has contributed the amount necessary to become a donor of one of the sixteen houses or hospitals at Ventnor of which the Royal National Hospital for Consumption is composed. The institution is to be called the Lady Agnes Byng's Hospital, in memory of his Lordship's first wife.

The steamers Faraday and Ambassador, having on board the Ireland-Newfoundland section of the cable of the Direct United States Cable Company, for which Messrs. Siemens Brothers are the contractors, left Gravesend, on Wednesday, for Ireland, to proceed with the laying of the cable.

The annual show in connection with the Worcester Agricultural Society has been held this week at Dudley, and about £1000 has been given in prizes. In addition to the horse and cattle shows, there has been an exhibition of plants, flowers, fruit, and vegetables. On Wednesday a public dinner was held in a monster tent in the show-ground, under the presidency of the Earl of Dudley.

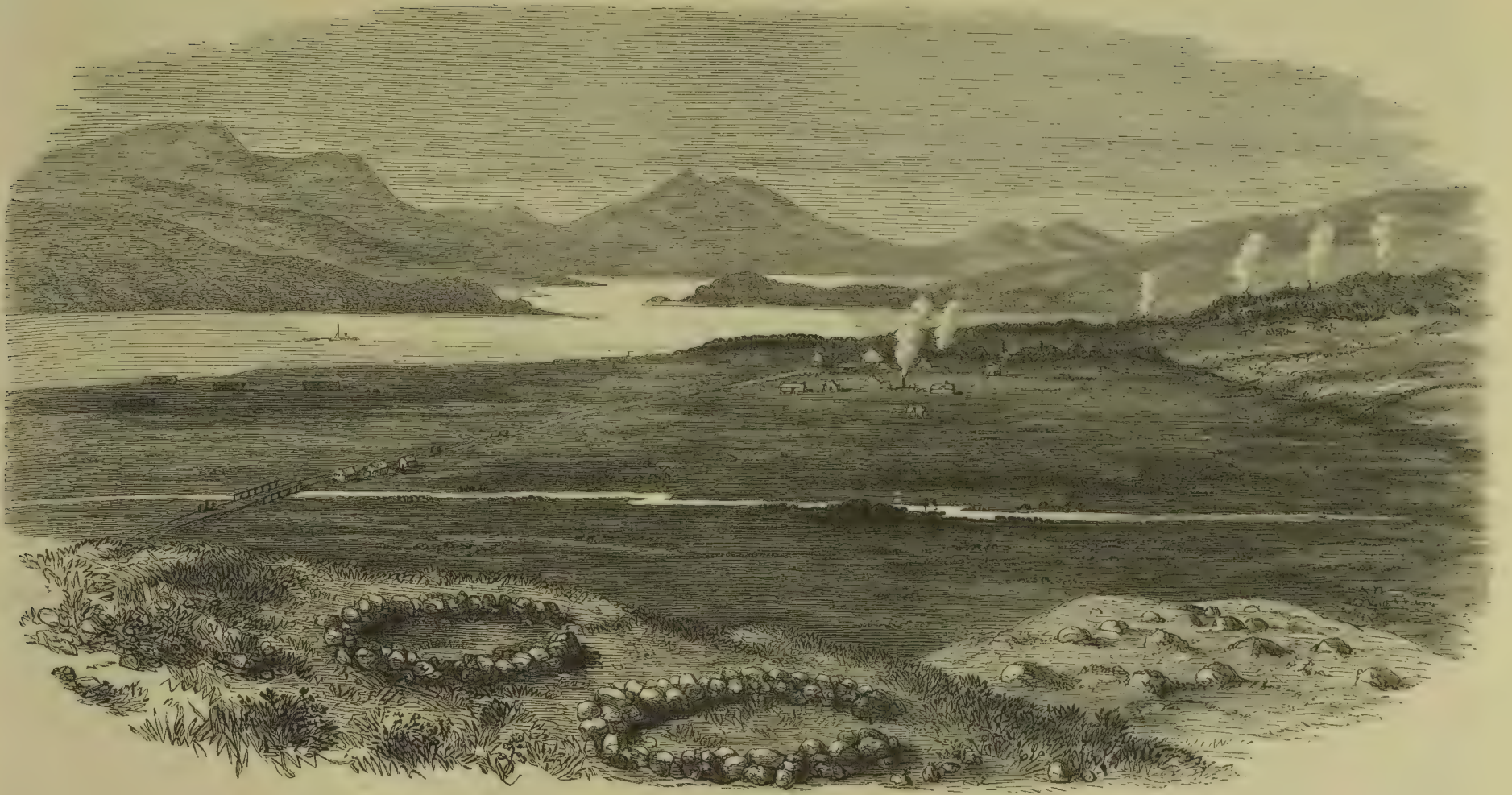
Mr. Mechi writes stating that now the result of many threshings of wheat in this country is known there is evidence of a very heavy crop. In Hants, Berks, and Oxon there was magnificent weather during the whole of last week, and a large quantity of corn was cut and carried. Barley and oats do not appear to be so abundant as wheat in those counties, but in numerous instances the quality of the former is superior to that of last year.





THE MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, GARDINER'S RIVER, YELLOWSTONE, NORTH AMERICA.





THE WASTE LANDS OF SHINESS, SUTHERLAND.

## STEAM CULTIVATION OF WASTE LANDS.

The members of the Highland Society meeting at Inverness were invited, on the 31st ult., to witness the process and results of land reclamation carried on by the Duke of Sutherland at Shiness. A large number of gentlemen interested in agriculture availed themselves of the opportunity to see these works, which are conducted on a scale befitting their really national importance. Arriving by rail at Lairg station, the visitors proceeded by various vehicles to the foot of Loch Shin (the Long Loch), where above 200 embarked on board the Duke's steam-tug and barge, which had been fitted up for the occasion. Others found carriages to take them to the ground, distant about five miles. Following a shorter hill-track known to the natives and ourselves, others set off on foot, enjoying the fragrance of the birches and bog-myrtle on the breezy hill-side, and soon reached the high ground overlooking the scene of the day's proceedings.

In the foreground were two hut-circles of the early Pictish inhabitants. A terrace somewhat lower, and to the right, was studded with their graves. Across a dark stretch of swamp-grass on the plain below, the river Tirrie rippled over its shallow bed. On the farther bank lay the land reclaimed last year, part of which is now bright with the verdure of very promising crops. At the bridge are some new dwelling-houses and a workshop, and near the loch stand four large stacks of peat, cut from drains on the spot, and used, as we learn, in the steam-

engines. A new farm-stead, snug cottages, and a marquee, among birch clumps and heathery braes, with the smiling reaches of Loch Shin and the distant mountains of Assynt, made up a pleasing picture, with the white steam-jets from several engines already at work throughout the ground. Of these there were seven in sight, including that of the steamer. One near the new farm-stead was set to dragging tree-roots, which had been dislodged by dynamite. Opposite the marquee, where the engineers (Messrs. Fowler and Co., of Leeds) kindly entertained all comers, another engine was breaking stones for road-metal. Four others, placed so as to work in pairs, stood on the sloping ground to the right, which is now being prepared as a second farm, under the specially appropriate native name of "Dail an arian" (the field of bread), part of which was, doubtless, a clearing and homestead long ago. Two of these engines worked huge harrows or dragged a sledge ingeniously constructed for carrying surface-stones and arranging them to suit the fence-builders. The remaining pair pulled a plough, followed by a subsoiling hook, or dragged an implement like an anchor, which makes a channel as deep as an ordinary drain; or, when birch-coppice, mountain-ash, or other wild wood stood in the way, one engine grappled them in groups, and tore them up and away in a style most astounding to those unused to any but the old axe-and-pick plan of clearing scrub.

In connection with the question of cost and ultimate commercial success of the undertaking, we learn that a pair of

engines with plough and gear cost £2300. The expense of working them, including wear and tear, attendance, and fuel, is estimated at £6 per day, which at the present rate of progress means £5 per acre of ground ploughed and cleared of trees and stones. Taking into account the erection of farm-buildings and fences for arable and adjoining pasture lands, the formation of roads, and miscellaneous and temporary outlays, the whole cost per acre is estimated at about £26. We heard an experienced financier and agriculturist saying, "If the Duke can turn the key at that figure he'll do." That, besides the direct benefit arising to his people from regular work and good wages, the Duke may secure success in this enterprise, must be the wish of everyone who witnessed the liberality and vigour with which this truly national experiment is being tried.

It may be of interest to the geologist to note that a short walk over the newly turned up ground furnished good specimens of tourmaline, actinolite, asbestos, steatite, and tremolite, the latter two occurring also in situ in the neighbouring quarry of crystalline limestone of lower silurian age. There is also a long ridge just outside of the cleared land to the eastward, which consists mainly of sulphate of baryta or heavy spar, with sparse crystals of copper pyrites and galena. Greenstones, granites, and porphyries of various kinds are abundant, almost the whole being probably the glacial and sub-aerial debris of a drainage area whose head watershed seems about twenty miles distant to the north-west.



REMOVING TREES BY STEAM-POWER ON THE WASTE LANDS OF SHINESS.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

It appears that our unhappy countrymen, exiled from Scotland by the recent Betting Act, do not altogether find that "their lines have fallen in pleasant places" in Boulogne. Their business is very small compared with what it was in England, the heavier rate of postage operating severely against them, and, worse than all, the French authorities have recently shown themselves hostile to betting, by making an attack on the well-known system of speculation carried on under the name of "pari-mutuels." The case was decided on Thursday last; but at the time of writing we have not heard the result, though we believe that eventually betting will be legalised in France.

York August Meeting opened under very favourable auspices, the weather being all that could be desired; while, on the first two days, the receipts at the Grand Stand were in excess of those of any previous year. The result of the Convivial Stakes recompensed Lord Falmouth for the fluky defeat of Atlantic by Tipster in this same race last season; for Catapult, a half sister to the Two Thousand winner, by Lord Lyon—Hurricane, secured such an easy victory that, though she had the best of the weight with most of those engaged, she is not likely to disgrace her high lineage. Contrary to general expectation, Apology was not started for the Yorkshire Oaks, being in reserve for the Great Yorkshire Stakes on the last day of the meeting. Blancheur was therefore made favourite; but the bad policy of backing horses who have only defeats to recommend them was once more exemplified, as The Pique had everything beaten a long way from home, and Lord Falmouth's filly could only finish a bad third. The Eighteenth North of England Biennial enabled Glenalmond at last to show that there is some truth in the flaming reports of what he is able to accomplish "at home." He was made an equal favourite with Rostrevor, who ran such a creditable race with Trent at Stockton last week, and—as on this occasion his bridle did not come off, nor did he cast any shoes—he won with so much in hand that he would undoubtedly have been backed for the St. Leger had not the heavy support accorded to Blantyre frightened his friends. Rob Roy, the much-talked-of own brother to Macgregor, made his debut in this race, and figured conspicuously in the rear for the greater part of the journey. He and Daniel are certainly two nice "dark ones," and will scarcely pay for "keeping."

On Wednesday Mr. Launde's invincible colt, Holy Friar, scored a fourth victory in succession, making very light of his 7-lb. penalty. Maud Victoria, an own sister to George Frederick, was second; but, as she was in receipt of 14 lb. from the winner, the performance was not a grand one. Still she was as backward as the majority of Mr. Cartwright's two-year-olds generally are, and it must not be forgotten that the first appearance of her distinguished brother was by no means promising. The Great Ebor Handicap only brought a field of nine to the post, which is the smallest number that has contested this race since 1868. The race admits of little description, for Chivalrous (7 st.) was in front throughout, and won in a common canter from Blantyre (6 st. 13 lb.). The race was run at a cracking pace from start to finish, and the winner covered the severe two miles in 3 min. 31 sec., which is the fastest time on record for this event. It is a great credit to Adventurer that both first and second were by him. Falkland (7 st. 7 lb.) ran very badly, and has evidently lost any form he possessed with age. Two "terribly high-bred" animals won races during the afternoon. These were a half-brother to Cremorne, by The Earl—Rigolboche, and a half-sister to Prince Charlie, by Saunterer—Eastern Princess. In the Ebor St. Leger Rostrevor had no difficulty in beating Volturino, and Lilian credited Mr. Savile with another Queen's Plate.

The Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta wound up in a most satisfactory manner last week with a race from Southsea to Weymouth, for three cups of the aggregate value of 120 gs. After a fine race, the Gwendoline took the schooner prize, the Kriemhilda the cup presented by the town of Weymouth for cutters, and the Florinda that for yawls.

Swimmers have been very busy of late. On Saturday evening about 10,000 spectators assembled on the banks of the lake in Victoria Park to witness a race of about 600 yards for the captaincy of the Alliance Swimming Club. There were five competitors, and J. Trudgeon eventually won by three yards from D. Ainsworth, the amateur champion, A. S. Robinson being a good third. On Monday Robinson was again second for the Crystal Palace Amateur Challenge Cup, being easily beaten by H. Davenport; the distance was one mile. On the following evening the amateur championship for 1874 was decided at the Welsh Harp, Hendon. The distance was one mile, and H. Davenport won very easily. D. Ainsworth, last year's champion, was second; while J. Trudgeon, who found the distance too far for him, did not finish in the first three.

The Sussex eleven did not fare so well against Yorkshire as they had done against Nottingham, for when their last wicket fell, on Saturday, they were 132 in the rear. Emmett (not out, 65) and Thewlis (62) were the chief scorers for Yorkshire; while Charlwood (27 and 36) did best for the southern county. Emmett took eight and Lillywhite seven wickets in the course of the match. The victorious team were even more successful against the Nottingham eleven, which they defeated by no less than 188 runs. E. Lockwood (36 and 90) and J. Rowbotham (31 and 53) did the lion's share of the scoring for the winners. Surrey was not likely to have much chance against Gloucestershire, and the

latter county won in a single innings, with 24 runs to spare. It was decidedly a bowlers' match, and Mr. W. G. Grace, whose delivery has been peculiarly deadly this season, took fourteen wickets at the small expense of 66 runs. We note that, in a recent match between the I Zingari and Shorncliffe Camp, Captain Kingston, of the former club, went in first and carried out his bat for the splendid score of 253.

W. Cook, the billiard and pyramid champion, took a benefit at St. James's Hall last week, prior to his departure for America. The beneficeaire was decidedly out of form, and J. Roberts, jun., who never played better in his life, beat him twice at pyramids and twice at billiards. T. Taylor, who is generally regarded as the "coming man," also fully sustained his reputation.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday the annual competition of the London Rifle Brigade for prizes value about £400, presented by most of the civic companies of London, Colonel Hayter, M.P., Colonel Warde, Major Haywood, Major Hope, the officers, and many others, was begun at the City rifle-ranges at Rainham, Essex, and was continued until yesterday. We shall probably give the chief results next week.

A contest for prizes of the value of about £150, presented by (among others) Colonel Beresford, M.P., Mr. J. Watney, M.P., and Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., was held at Wimbledon, last Saturday, among the best shots of the Borough of Southwark (7th Surrey). Appended are the results of the shooting:—In series A, twelve prizes, Private Roper's score was highest. In series B, twelve prizes, Private Roper was again first. Private Paine scored highest in series C, eight prizes. In series D, a contest for six prizes, Private Hart stood first. The firing was resumed on Tuesday for the handsome challenge cup, value 10 gs., presented by Colonel Beresford, M.P.; Alderman M'Arthur, M.P.'s, prize; a challenge cup, value £21, presented by Major Porter; and other contests. The following are the chief winners:—In series F, six prizes, Private Terrill was first. Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford's challenge cup, also another, and a medal given by Mr. H. Kesterton, were won by Private Rogers, Mr. Robinson taking Lieutenant Clarke's prize. Colonel Beresford's cup must be won twice by the same member before it becomes his property. Major Porter's challenge cup, value £21, was won by Private Eccles, and Sergeant Brown was second, both making 60 points. The Sergeant-Instructors' prizes were won by Sergeant Patchett and Sergeant-Major Wallis.

The annual meeting of the County of Essex Association, for prizes of the value of about £300, presented by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the county and borough members, Sir T. S. Western, Bart., Major Cope, M.P., Lady Braybrooke, and many others, which began on the 11th inst., at the ranges at Sandown, near Chelmsford, has been brought to a close. A large number of competitors attended from all parts of the county, and most of the prizes were won with high scores. Appended are the principal results of the competitions:—Lord Lieutenant of Essex's Prize, value £20, and £10 added by the association; Corporal Elkington took the first prize. For the County and Borough Members' Prizes, value £30, the sum of thirteen guineas being added by the association, there were a large number of entries; Private Mead won the first prize. The 2nd Essex (Grays) Artillery Prize of £13, presented by Mr. W. B. Baker, late commandant, with £10 added by the association, was divided into ten prizes; Private Farmer, Private Barker, and Sergeant Sydes took the first three prizes. In the contest for the President's (Sir T. S. Western's) Prize, value £40, with £30 given by the association, the money was divided into seventeen prizes for the highest scores at 200, and twenty-three for the highest at 500 yards. At the former range Private Farmer took the first prize. The Association Members' Prize, value £8 10s., was won by Private Thomas. Commanding Officers' Prizes, value fifteen guineas, with £14 5s. added by the association—Sergeant Crozier and Sergeant Newton tied, with thirty-five each; Corporal Rippon, Sergeant Bond, and Corporal Bird, with thirty-four each. The Ladies' Prize, £30, and a silver cup, value £10. Private Beasley won the cup and £4, Private Orange the second prize, Private Mead the third, and Corporal Wood, 9th Essex, the fourth. The Bronze Medal of the National Rifle Association, awarded for the highest aggregate score made during the meeting, was won by Private Farmer. The meeting was brought to a close with the contest for the Essex Challenge Shield. This beautiful prize is presented by Major Cope, M.P., and is open to ten effective members from each regiment in the county; after an exciting match the 3rd Essex Administrative Battalion were declared the winners with 372 points. The sum of £10 was divided amongst the highest individual scorers—the first being Sergeant Reed, 2nd Essex. The meeting was most successful throughout.

Last Saturday the members of the 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal, Woolwich) and the 4th Kent (Woolwich), which is attached, assembled in full force in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the purpose of undergoing their annual official inspection. Colonel R. Y. Shipley, C.B., the officer commanding No. 45 brigade dépôt, the inspecting officer, made an inspection of the arms, &c., belonging to the corps at the armoury in the Royal Arsenal, and afterwards proceeded to the common, where the corps were drawn up to receive him. At the conclusion of the in-

spection Colonel Shipley stated that he should be able to give a favourable report of the corps, as he had been quite pleased at the manner in which they had carried out their work.

The annual rifle meeting of No. 4 (Captain Hummel's) company of the St. George's, for prizes of the value of about £30, was held last week, at Wormwood-scrubbs. The winners in the first series were Messrs. Wenmoth, Thrower, Rosenthal, Barret, Pickwick, A. Fearnhead, Cutling, Davison, Lawrence, and Turnbull. The second series were won by Messrs. Barret, A. J. Fearnhead, Rosenthal, and Davison. The meeting closed with a contest for consolation prizes.

The annual prize competition of the A company (Pimlico) of the Queen's (Westminster) was held, last week, at the ranges on Wormwood-scrubbs. The first prize was won by Corporal Larcomb, the second by Private Foster, the third by Private Sarsons, the fourth by Private Risdon, and the remaining prizes by Messrs. Grover, Hayes, Payne, and Jefferys. A consolation prize was won by Private Richardson. After the competition the members dined at the Rifle Pavilion.

The Earl of Derby has presented the 15th Lancashire with a prize of £25 to be competed for next year.

## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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## THE GROSVENOR FESTIVAL.

The city of Chester and its neighbourhood were enlivened, during last week, by the festivities that took place upon the coming of age of Earl Grosvenor, eldest son and heir of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. These proceedings comprised a garden-party, déjeuner, and dance, at Eaton Hall, on the Tuesday afternoon; an entertainment to the tenantry at Eaton on the Wednesday, when a portrait of the Duchess of Westminster, by Mr. Millais, was presented to Earl Grosvenor as a birthday gift, with an address of congratulation to the Duke and Duchess; a dinner given to the children attending the schools on the Eaton estate, and to a large number of adults, on the Thursday; a fête on an unusually large scale at Chester on the Friday; and a treat given to the workmen and others in service on the Saturday. The illustrations on another page refer to this series of entertainments.

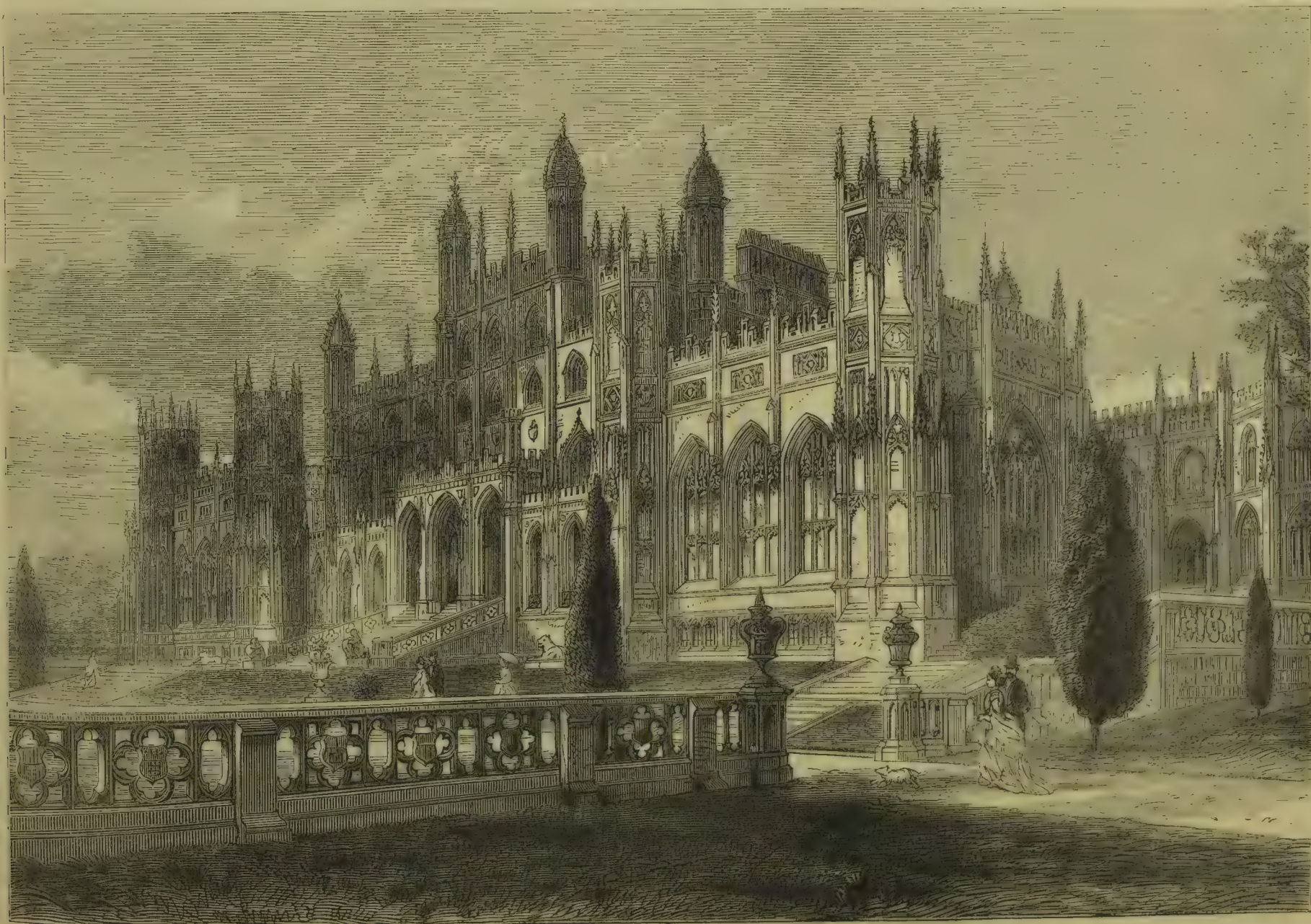
The Eaton estate, which came into the possession of the Grosvenors in the fifteenth century by the marriage of Raufe le Grosvenor with Joan, daughter of John de Eaton, is situated on the Dee, four miles above Chester. The hall is approached by a long carriage-drive through the park, which contains several hundred deer. In former times the mansion at Eaton was known as "Eaton Boat," from its proximity to the ancient ferry of that name over the river Dee. The old house, which was of brick, was pulled down in 1803, and a new mansion was erected by the Marquis of Westminster. In the year 1845 that edifice was greatly altered, and five years ago the work of



THE LATE SIR W. FAIRBAIRN, BART.

transformation was again begun. At present the edifice is in a chaotic condition, three hundred workmen being employed in rebuilding the house. The work of reconstruction is still going on throughout. The new building is of the Domestic Gothic style of architecture, but the private wing at the north end of the central block of buildings is in the Italian Gothic style. The former castellated style of architecture is everywhere giving place to the Gothic order, with square towers and turrets. The tower of the new chapel will be 194 ft. high—the greatest altitude of any point in the neighbourhood. The terrace commands a noble landscape, garden, valley, woods, hills, and the two old castles of Beeston and Peckfordton.

The Tuesday's garden-party was attended by nearly a thousand guests. Among them were a large number of the Cheshire and Flintshire nobility and gentry, clergymen of the Church of England, Nonconformist ministers, the Town Council of Chester, and its municipal officers of all grades, and a somewhat numerous selection from the professional and trading classes. The company were received and entertained in spacious marquees supplied by Mr. B. Edgington, of London, and on their arrival were cordially welcomed by the Duke of Westminster and Earl Grosvenor. The Duchess was also present, accompanied by her daughters, Ladies Elizabeth Harriett and Beatrice Constance, and the Countess of Scarborough and her daughter, Lady Sibell Mary Lumley, the betrothed of Lord Grosvenor. The Duke threw the whole place open to his guests, who rambled towards the lake, the conservatories, or the tea-house. This



EATON HALL, CHESTER, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.



last-named edifice is a beautiful retreat for a summer's day. It was designed by Mr. Douglas, a Cheshire architect, and is ornamented with paintings on marble by Mr. H. S. Marks. The artist has depicted the well-known scenes from "The Seven Ages of Man," and there are paintings, also on marble, of the Zodiac, and representations of birds, reptiles, fishes, and other creatures. The pillars supporting the roof are of oak grown on the estate, and are all carved differently. The floor is of parqueterie. From the tea-house the company passed into the adjoining marquee, where, to the music of the band of the 22nd (the Cheshire) Regiment, there was dancing until eight o'clock. Elsewhere in the grounds the band of the 19th Regiment, now quartered in Chester, played. The ball, which commenced about half-past five, was opened by Lord Grosvenor and Lady Sibell Lumley.

On Wednesday the tenantry of the vast estate were entertained, to the number of 450. Before the party sat down to luncheon Mr. Chalton, of Eccleston, presented to their Graces an address of congratulation on the coming of age of their son, and to Earl Grosvenor an admirable portrait, by Millais, of the Duchess, for which her Grace, in compliance with the wishes of the tenantry, had sat. Mr. G. W. Potts presented the portrait to Earl Grosvenor, together with an address from the tenantry, expressing the love and esteem they entertained for him and his family.

On Thursday 900 cottagers and labourers and the school children from the various parishes were entertained—the cottagers and labourers to dinner, and the children, to the number of nearly 600, to tea.

The citizens of Chester, having subscribed among themselves nearly £2000 for a fitting celebration of the event, commenced their rejoicings on Thursday by entertaining about 8000 children at the different day and Sunday school rooms, and about 1400 of the deserving aged poor of the city with a substantial meat tea, in three large marquees erected in Grosvenor Park. The Duke and Duchess and a noble party from Eaton were present during a portion of the proceedings.

Friday was the great day in Chester. Next to the reception accorded to the Prince of Wales, nothing like that given to the Duke and Duchess, Earl Grosvenor and his betrothed, has ever been witnessed in the city, which was thronged with thousands upon thousands of spectators from all parts of the country. The streets were profusely and tastefully decorated, and everything wore a gay and holiday appearance. A procession, consisting of the trades societies, the city guilds, the Odd Fellows, the Druids, the Foresters, innumerable benefit societies, the Mayor and Corporation, the Recorder, the members for the city, the clergy (headed by the Dean of Chester), a large number of Nonconformist preachers, the children of the industrial school, the Earl of Chester's rifle and artillery volunteers, and others, walked through the principal streets as far as Overleigh Lodge, where they were joined by three carriages from Eaton Hall. A troop of the Duke of Westminster's yeomanry acted as a guard of honour. The first carriage, which was drawn by four thoroughbred greys, contained the Duke and Duchess, Earl Grosvenor, and Lady Sibell Lumley; in the second carriage were Lord Richard Grosvenor, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, and the Countess of Scarborough; the third carriage contained Lord Arthur and Lord Henry George Grosvenor. The spectators lining the streets throughout the route cheered enthusiastically. On reaching the Townhall, in the vicinity of which not less than 25,000 to 30,000 people were assembled, the Duke's party ascended the steps, and the Mayor, Mr. M. Williams, read an address, to which Earl Grosvenor replied. There was afterwards a luncheon in the Assembly-Room, the Mayor presiding over a company of 300 persons, including the Duke and Duchess, Earl Grosvenor, the Countess of Scarborough and Lady Sibell Lumley, Ladies Elizabeth and Beatrice Grosvenor, Lord Richard Grosvenor, the Recorder (Mr. H. Lloyd) and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. H. C. Raikes, M.P., Mr. J. G. Dodson, M.P., and Mrs. Dodson, the Dean of Chester, and others.

On Saturday Earl Grosvenor received an address from the working men employed at Eaton Hall.

### THE ICELANDIC FESTIVAL.

Almost within the Arctic circle—that is, nearly a thousand miles to the north-west of the British Isles—and within 300 miles of Greenland, is an island larger than Ireland, with a Norse population of 65,000 souls, belonging to the kingdom of Denmark. That kingdom owns also the vast peninsula of Greenland, with its maritime stations both on the North Atlantic and Davis Strait shores; and the Faroe Isles, which are situated midway between our Shetland Isles and Iceland. The settlement of Iceland, and its annexation to Europe, was performed not by the Danes, but by the Norwegians—just a thousand years ago. But, during the fifteenth century, when Norway and Sweden and Denmark were united under one Sovereign, and during three centuries afterwards, before Norway was separated from Denmark to be joined with Sweden, the Danish government in Iceland was firmly established. Norway was attached to Sweden in 1814. Iceland, which is 700 miles from Norway across the sea, remains a province of Denmark. It is a country seldom visited, except by those desirous of seeing the wonderful features of its scenery, the volcanoes, geysers, and lava-beds abounding there. But the patriotic Icelanders have long had it in contemplation to celebrate the thousandth year since the settlement of the island (874). As early as 860 a Dane, named Gardar, was drifted from Scotland in stormy weather northwards to an unknown coast. He wintered in the country, and called it Gardarsholm. Shortly thereafter a Norwegian, Nadod, was also drifted there. In 868 the island was visited by another Norwegian, Floke, who remained for a year there, and named it Island. Ingolf, driven into exile on account of cruelties perpetrated by the Norwegian King Harold Haarfager, proceeded in 874 with his foster-brother to Iceland, and there founded the earliest settlements. These were near the place where Reykjavik, the capital of the island, now stands. Others followed the two brothers, and the island was soon inhabited. From Iceland, Greenland, as is known, was discovered, and from it hardy Norse seamen, about the year 1000, reached that part of the coast of the American continent now forming Massachusetts.

His Majesty the King of Denmark had arranged to visit Iceland upon the occasion of celebrating the thousandth anniversary of its settlement. At the same time a new political Constitution was granted to Iceland, by which a sort of Parliament is established, to be called the Althing, and to consist of an Upper and a Lower House, partly elected by the people, partly nominated by the King. The formal promulgation of these franchises took place during his Majesty's sojourn in Iceland. It was on the 29th ult., after stopping a day or two at the Faroe Isles on his long voyage, that the King arrived at Reykjavik, the chief port and town of Iceland, where he landed next day. The Jylland, his Majesty's yacht, was saluted in the harbour by several foreign ships of war—two French, two German, one Swedish, and one Norwegian, besides a Danish gun-boat and many other vessels. On landing, the King re-

ceived an address of welcome from the municipal Corporation and was introduced to the chief official persons. He was accompanied by his son, Prince Waldemar, with a suite comprising Chamberlain Baron Holten, Adjutant Hedemann, Mr. Klein, Minister for Iceland, Professor Steenstrup, the antiquary; Professor Sorensen, a Danish sea painter; the young poet, Carl Andersen, who acted as interpreter to his Majesty, and several others. Among distinguished Danes not of the Royal suite who came to witness the proceedings were the learned Dr. Rosenberg and Mr. Kaufmann, author of the prize ode or poetical greeting to Iceland from Denmark. Of the Norwegian deputation are to be mentioned Mr. Kildal, Mr. Rolfsen, Mr. Jansen, the poet, and Mr. Storm, who lately obtained the gold medal of the Royal Society of Sciences of Copenhagen for a work on the sources of Snorri Sturluson's "Heimskringla."

The most important proceedings of this national festival took place on the 6th and 7th inst., in the open air, at Thingvalla, forty miles from Reykjavik. "Thingvalla," like the well-known "Tynwald" in the Isle of Man, is the field where the old assemblies of the people were held, according to Norse custom and usage, to pass resolutions for the benefit of their commonwealth. The Icelandic Thingvalla is an extraordinary scene—a broad and long dale sunk in the earth by some geological disturbance of remote date, which must in all ages have excited popular wonder and a natural feeling of awe. An encampment of tents was here formed, and some thousands of people assembled during two or three days. The King, on the 6th inst., after going to see the Geysers that day, arrived in the evening at Thingvalla. All the men gathered there were arranged on the road by which his Majesty was to pass, in a thick file, and on the slope of the southern wall of the Almannagjá the women were stationed with their white kerchiefs to wave their welcome to his Majesty. Close to the road on the left, a little in front of the spot where his Majesty was to stop to listen to the address of welcome, were stationed twenty-four young maidens in Icelandic dress, with flowers ready to strew in his Majesty's path as soon as he should move on after the greeting. Presently the Royal cavalcade made its appearance. According to instructions, the escort of twelve horsemen, when they reached the spot where his Majesty was to stop, moved out of the road, six to each side, and turned their horses' heads towards the King as he passed in between them. As soon as Mr. Fridriksson had bidden his Majesty welcome in a few words, the ringing cheers of the crowd reached along the walls. The horses were frightened, and several riders were unseated, while his Majesty, riding on one of the most spirited ponies in the country, managed to sit with perfect ease in the saddle, and bent gracefully to the crowd as he passed. The committee of management had an interview with the King, inviting him to breakfast the following day.

Friday, the 7th, dawned heavy with cloud and rain. It was evident that the programme, which was to fill up all the afternoon with rapid succession of festive displays, would have to be abandoned unless an unforeseen change should occur. At ten o'clock the King, with his following, left his tents at Thingvalla in order to receive the address which the meeting had agreed to present to him, and which was a very loyal one throughout, but free and manly in tone. It began by wishing his Majesty welcome to the country, and by expressing the hope that his Majesty's visit to Iceland might be one which coming generations would cherish. While the people of Iceland must regret, the address went on, that his Majesty's eye should rest everywhere upon the results of the government of past ages—poverty and misery—it was a matter of congratulation for ruler and ruled that there lingered still, despite long troubles and severe trials, in the heart of the nation the old manhood and endurance. The Icelandic nation had never been so determined as now, when the rays of the general civilisation of the world had begun to dawn upon the people by their more free and frequent intercourse with other countries, to assert its right to an Icelandic national existence, the ideal purpose of which should be the steady development of the people in every direction, intellectual and material. The Constitution contained good seed for such a harvest, although it would require alterations in various points. A fervent prayer for the welfare of his Majesty and the Royal House wound up the address. Having listened to it when read to him in Icelandic, the King answered, in dignified tones, that he gladly accepted the loyal assurances of the people, and that he entertained the hope of the Constitution being found, when put to its practical test, to operate beneficially for the good of the people.

The King next was invited to take his seat at the breakfast prepared in the state tents. He, his following, the representatives from foreign bodies, and the committee of management had seats in the central tent. In the two adjoining, between which there was no division, so that all three formed one saloon, sat the rest of the guests and the representatives of the people, together with other men of mark.

The first toast was that of "The Health of his Majesty," proposed in Danish, which was vigorously cheered by all present. Upon this, the King proposed, in his earnest and happy manner, the toast of "Iceland." Next came the toast of "The Queen," which was loudly applauded; the last proposed was "The Dynasty." In his speech the proposer expressed a wish that at the next thousandth anniversary it might be the good fortune of this people to have in its midst as beloved a Sovereign as King Christian IX., and that that Sovereign might trace the line of his descent to him on whom so many blessings were prayed for by Iceland now, and to whom many mighty ones of the world would have to look as a blessed ancestor. This toast was delivered in Icelandic, but the winding-up sentence of it was translated to his Majesty by his interpreter. The King answered gracefully, expressing his high satisfaction with the sentiments expressed, and gave his Royal word, then and there, that his son, the Crown Prince, and his grandchildren in Denmark should learn the noble tongue spoken by the Icelanders, which he sincerely regretted not to be able to speak himself. At this immense cheers greeted his Majesty. The hour of the King's departure now drew on rapidly. As he rode away up through the glen, nearly the whole of the assembled crowds at Thingvalla ranged themselves on both sides of the road, in order to give his Majesty one more farewell cheer, whereupon he dismounted and walked through the people afoot, shaking hands with many and bowing to all. On ascending the pass which leads out of the glen, the whole of the people burst out into their last farewell cheer, which lasted till his Majesty was out of sight. It may be said with truth that Iceland never saw a more welcome guest; his dignified bearing, his ready affability and wonderfully winning manners and unassuming simplicity, are qualities which have won for him the whole heart of the people.

We give two illustrations, from the Sketches by Mr. Melton Prior, the Special Artist of the *Illustrated London News*, who was sent to Iceland upon this occasion. They represent the King receiving the loyal address of the Icelanders at Thingvalla, from Mr. Fridriksson, president of the National Festival; and the presentation of an address to the Icelanders from the delegates of the other Scandinavian nations. We shall give some more illustrations next week.

## The Extra Supplement.

### "THE PATROL AT SMYRNA."

We need not remind the million persons or thereabout who have visited the Bethnal-green Museum since so large a portion of the art-treasures of Sir Richard Wallace was liberally placed there (and happily, as it has proved, so little at the Pantheon) that in nothing is the museum collection so matchless as in its illustrations of the modern French school. Where else shall we find fifteen Meissoniers, fifteen Delaroches, twenty-two Greuzes, forty-one Horace Vernets, thirty-four Dégamps, and other leading masters of the school in almost equal profusion? The number of the examples of the last-named master may be specially adduced to show that fine taste not less than great wealth went to the formation of the collection. Dégamps is represented very variously, particularly as regards the more technical phases of his art, and for this the student should be especially grateful. Than Dégamps there is scarcely any painter whose technical procedures are more various: sometimes they appear simple enough, at other times they are so complex as to be occasionally almost inscrutable. His chiaroscuro often reminds one of the mystery and magic of Rembrandt. In other cases the enamelled richness and elaboration of the textures excite our admiration. Or, again, we are chiefly smitten with the gemlike lustre of the colouring. The drawings have their own distinctive charm of brilliant suggestive execution. Hence Dégamps' works have a special interest for artists that is not likely to be fully appreciated by the ordinary connoisseur. In the picture before us we see, through the medium of our engraving, some salient mental attributes also of the master—notably his power of characterisation, facility in expressing action, and his strong sense of humour. The grotesque rampant fun, the singerie, of this scene is what might be expected from the painter par excellence of monkeys as types of men. The word "patrol" seems misapplied to such a mad scouring of the streets as this. What a contrast to the leisurely promenade of the London police or the French gendarmes and sergents-de-ville! If the streets of Smyrna are purged in this way, we should say that the effect is not lasting, however efficacious momentarily. In what a perfunctory manner does the mounted inspector perform his duty, looking duly awful and severe, but turning neither to the right nor the left! He is evidently determined to finish his round in the shortest possible time, caring little whether all his attendants can keep up with him or not. We may, however, suppose that this is not his invariable custom. It may be that he is hastening to arrest some offender or to suppress some riot.

Sir Richard Wallace's noble collection is still visible to the public in the Bethnal-green Museum; but we advise those who have not yet made, or desire to renew, acquaintance with it to do so without delay, as the galleries of Sir Richard's new mansion in Manchester-square, which are, of course, the destination of all his collections, are approaching completion.

### ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon, during the morning hours of the 9th, will be at some distance to the left of Mars. She will be near Mercury on the 10th, being the day of new Moon; near Jupiter on the 12th; Venus on the 14th; and Saturn, during the early evening hours of the 21st, is at some little distance to the left of the Moon. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the	3rd	at 54 minutes after	4h.	in the morning.
New Moon	"	10th	"	6 "
First Quarter	"	18th	"	11 "
Full Moon	"	25th	"	10 "

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 14th.

MERCURY rises on the 2nd day at 4h. 40m. a.m., or 35m. before the Sun; on the 7th day at 5h. 16m. a.m., or 7m. before the Sun. On the 9th the Sun and Mercury rise nearly at the same time; and from this time to the middle of November he rises in daylight. On the 11th day he sets at 6h. 38m. p.m., or 16m. after sunset; on the 16th day at 6h. 31m. p.m.; on the 21st at 6h. 21m. p.m.; on the 26th at 6h. 11m. p.m., or 21m. after sunset on both of these evenings; and is an evening star. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 7th, near the Moon on the 10th, Jupiter on the 21st, and in his descending node on the 25th.

VENUS sets on the 7th day at 7h. 39m. p.m., or 1h. 7m. after the Sun; on the 17th at 7h. 16m. p.m., or 1h. 6m. after the Sun; and on the 27th at 6h. 53m. p.m. She is near the Moon on the 14th, in aphelion on the 20th, and at her greatest eastern elongation (46 deg. 34 min.) on the 29th. She is near  $\sigma$  Virginis at the beginning of the month; the nearest approach will be on the 2nd day.

MARS is a morning star: rising on the 8th day at 3h. 22m. a.m., or 1h. 53m. before sunrise; on the 18th at 3h. 19m. a.m., or 2h. 21m. before the Sun; and on the 28th at 3h. 16m. a.m., or 2h. 40m. before the Sun. He is due south in the middle of the month at 10h. 31m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th. He is near the star Regulus about the middle of the month; the nearest approach will be on the 16th.

JUPITER sets on the first day at 7h. 37m. p.m., or 51m. after sunset, which interval decreases to 42m. by the 8th day, to 29m. by the 18th day, and to 15m. by the 28th (the planet setting on these evenings at 7h. 11m. p.m., 6h. 36m. p.m., and 6h. p.m. respectively). He is due south in the middle of the month at 0h. 53m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 12th.

SATURN sets on the 6th at 2h. 8m. a.m., or 3h. 16m. before sunrise; he sets on the last day at 0h. 29m. a.m. He is due south in the middle of the month, at 9h. 5m. p.m. He is near the moon on the 22nd.

Arbitration having failed to arrange sundry matters which have been in dispute between two Welsh railway companies ever since 1867, they have had recourse to the new tribunal, the Railway Commissioners, who were asked to settle the terms which one company should pay for having running powers over the line of the other—a matter which was complicated with many details. The Commissioners, however, settled a scale of fares and deductions, and allowed interest on the balance now outstanding.

The Belfast clergy of all creeds were engaged in their various pulpits on Sunday (says the *Pall Mall Gazette* Dublin correspondent) in defending Christianity against the supposed attacks of Professor Tyndall and the "scientists" of the Association, and many strongly denunciatory addresses were delivered. The ablest lecture on that side, but greatly to be distinguished from the ordinary anti-science sermons, was one given in the parish church by the Rev. Professor Jellett, Trinity College, Dublin, on the efficiency of prayer. The most energetic anti-Tyndall preachers were of the Presbyterian denomination.



## MUSIC.

For neighbouring residents and visitors from the metropolis the Crystal Palace provides almost unceasing musical entertainment. The performances of operas in English have been continued, with the customary efficiency and success. "Fra Diavolo" was repeated on Tuesday; "Maritana" was given on Thursday; and to-day (Saturday) that estimable artist, Madame Florence Lancia, is to take her farewell benefit, as Marguerite in "Faust," being her last appearance in opera.

The Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre are running a prosperous career. The specialties of this week's programmes have been a "Meyerbeer night" on Monday, a "Beethoven night" on Wednesday, and an "Irish Ballad night" yesterday (Friday).

The season of provincial festivals is approaching. The 151st meeting of the choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester (to be held this year at the last-named place) commences on Sept. 8. The Liverpool festival opens on the 29th of the same month, and will be followed, the week after, by that of Leeds. We have already recorded the general arrangements for these celebrations, of which we shall soon have to speak in detail. It is reported that M. Gounod, who was to have conducted some of his own compositions at Liverpool, will not be present, and that in future he will resume his residence in France.

Mr. Henry Russell, who, about thirty years ago, sang and declaimed with such vigour his ballad entertainments, "The Maniac," "The Ship on Fire," "Cheer, boys, cheer," and other songs, which are still popular, has, it appears, been spoken of as dead by some of our contemporaries; but he writes to state that to the best of his belief, and as far as one can judge of his own identity, he is still in the flesh, hale and hearty.

## THEATRES.

## HAYMARKET.

This theatre was reopened on Saturday for an occasional purpose—that of introducing Mlle. Beatrice in a new character to the London public. Mlle. Beatrice is esteemed for a peculiar repertoire which is exclusively appropriated to the company with which she visits the provinces. Anxious to obtain for it a special distinction, this excellent actress arranged with M. Octave Feuillet for the production in English of his work entitled "Le Sphinx," which had remarkable success last March at the Théâtre Français, and about a fortnight ago presented it to the audience of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, where it was received with great favour. Mr. Campbell Clarke, of the Comédie Française, is the translator, and has performed his task faithfully. The heroine of the piece is one Blanche, daughter-in-law of Admiral Comte de Chelles, and wife of a most careless husband, who quits her for an expedition to Cochinchina and leaves her under the protection of her father-in-law. Blanche certainly is an enigma, and gives the severe old gentleman no end of troubles. His country château is crowded with guests; and an English nobleman, Lord Astley, her married cousin Arthur Lejardie, a young naval officer named Everard, and a pianist called Monsieur Ulric, play principal parts amongst them, and each is in love with the wild and incomprehensible beauty, who nevertheless treats them all with coolness and indifference. She has, however, a female friend, Berthe, the wife of Henri de Savigny, a fellow-officer of the Admiral, who professes to have formed an injurious opinion of poor Blanche's character and conduct. De Savigny accordingly determines to quit the neighbourhood and to winter in Nice. Berthe objects, and seeks to induce her husband to think better of her friend. Blanche has soon an opportunity of explaining her position to him. Her wildness, she tells him, arises from an effort to subdue a guilty passion which she has indulged in secret. He disbelieves her story. She offers in evidence a bundle of letters which she had written but not sent to the object of her criminal love. He refuses to receive them, and they fall to the ground, when the Admiral enters and picks them up. To secure her safety De Savigny claims them as his, and so the first act concludes. De Savigny and his wife accordingly remain at the château; but the latter becomes jealous, observing a mutual understanding between him and Blanche which to Berthe is unaccountably mysterious. She has reason for her jealousy, of which neither she nor the audience knows anything. The name of Blanche's lover is left blank in the packet of letters. Suspicion at first points to Lord Astley; but it finally becomes evident that "the Sphinx" has been only playing with that nobleman's feelings; and his chagrined Lordship, after giving a long lesson to Berthe, departs for her native Scotland. The real object of her love is De Savigny himself. He might evidently have filled up the blank with his own name, and has been, in fact, the sole recipient of these amorous epistles. In the mean time they are unfortunately found by Berthe, who soon afterwards has an interview with Blanche, accuses her of the meditated wrong, and threatens to place the correspondence in the hands of the terrible Admiral. Ultimately she relents, but too late. Blanche has taken poison, and dies in extreme agony. It is the scene of this catastrophe which has made the fortune of this otherwise feeble drama. Mlle. Croizette, the original representative, exaggerated the situation by some stage-artifices, which are best left alone, particularly by great artists. A correspondent of one of the journals states that the ghastly effect was produced in the following manner:—"Mlle. Croizette has naturally a very high forehead, but she invariably wears her hair so low that it almost touches the eyes and quite obliterates the forehead. During the death-scene in 'The Sphinx,' with one sudden movement, she uplifted the whole of her hair and displayed an abnormally high forehead, which, together with the whole face, had by the same movement been whitened by powder concealed in the hands." Mlle. Beatrice has judiciously rejected the precedent, resorts to no trick, and trusts to the sterling and natural quality of her acting. Her performance is throughout very fine. Miss Moodie manifested her usual feeling in the portrait of Bertha's perplexities; her pathos was unmistakable, and she made two or three hits, in the proper places, which commanded the unanimous response of a highly intelligent audience; but her elocution is awfully indistinct, and in the more rapid passages of the dialogue wholly unintelligible. Mr. Frank Harvey, as Henri de Savigny, is an improvable actor, but acts with care and judgment. The stern old Admiral found a judicious representative in Mr. T. N. Wenman; and Mr. H. Andrews, as Ulric, the eccentric musician, was adequately grotesque in his action and general bearing. The play was preceded by Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "Nine Points of the Law," which was well acted and well received.

## OPERA COMIQUE.

On Saturday this theatre reopened, under the management of Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte, who has already furnished evidence of his skill in its conduct, with a version of M. Gaston Serpette's "La Branche Cassée" ("The Broken Branch"), done into English by M. L. H. F. Du Terreaux, with a judicious elimination of whatever might offend the fastidious. The music is

admirably adapted to the situations, though many examples of commonplace exist, some of which, however, are interpolated, in the vain desire to give supposed strength to what requires none. Madame Pauline Rita has achieved a decided success in the part of Jean, a cabaret waiter, all the more recognisable because of its being her first appearance on any stage. A fresh and sympathetic voice, added to a charmingly modest manner, prevailed, as they deserved, with the audience. Miss Pattie Laverne, as Margotte, a peasant-girl, manifested an exuberance of style and of animal spirits which were never better developed; and, as far as the limited range of her voice allowed, her singing was unexceptionable. In the two next principal parts Miss Adelaide Newton, as Genevieve, and Mr. Chatterton (of the Carl Rosa company), as Prince Isidor, exhibited their fine voices and deportment, both as actors and singers, to the greatest advantage—a result all the more welcome, as it was Mr. Chatterton's first appearance in London. The other parts were fairly sustained, and the scenery, by Mr. W. B. Spong, is highly creditable to the artist. The costumes are also charming, and, generally, when a little more care is taken with the grouping, will conduce to the picturesqueness of the effect. Meanwhile the production may be conscientiously pronounced a brilliant success.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Franklin Taylor's translation of E. F. Richter's "Treatise on Counterpoint" (Messrs. Cramer and Co.) is a well-executed adaptation of a work that has for several years been recognised in Germany as a valuable text-book on the science of music. Although comprehensive in extent, the treatise has the merit of being condensed and clear in style; the rules are plentifully illustrated by examples, and an index of reference adds to its value.

Mr. Kuhe's clever and effective transcriptions for the pianoforte have long been among the most popular pieces of the kind; and two just issued by Messrs. Wood and Co. will be found worthy of comparison with most of their predecessors. Haydn's "Mermaid Song" and the same composer's canzonet, "My mother bids me bind my hair," are treated in a pleasing and brilliant style, while avoiding any great difficulty of execution. The same publishers have issued some pieces of a similar class by Mr. J. T. Trekel, who has very effectively transcribed the well-known ballad, "Isle of Beauty," and the Scotch air, "Comin' thro' the rye."

"The Vocalists' Indispensable Practice," by F. F. Cuisset (Messrs. Ashdown and Parry), is a well-compiled series of exercises for promoting the strength and flexibility of the voice. Any student who masters the comprehensive mechanism comprised in this work can scarcely fail to become a highly-skilled executant. The same publishers have issued some new pianoforte music by that prolific and successful writer Mr. Sydney Smith. His original pieces, "Bolero" and "Adieu!" are well written for the instrument, and will enable a player of moderate powers to produce considerable effect. In his paraphrase of Weber's "Concert-Stück," and his fantasia on "La Fille du Regiment," Mr. S. Smith has treated in a pleasing and popular style prominent themes from those works. Mr. William Santley's "Scale-Practice" is a very useful collection of pianoforte passages of the nature implied by the title—indispensable as a preparatory training for a sound pianist.

Some very pleasing vocal pieces, bearing well-known names, have lately been issued by Messrs. Metzler and Co. Herr Franz Abt's "Heart Whispers" may well compare with most of the many popular songs from the same source. The melody is clearly marked, and well supported by the accompaniment, both being within reach of average executants. Mr. J. L. Hatton's song, "In her Garden," may be commended in similar terms; it will please both singers and hearers. In "The Bird and the Cross," Mr. J. L. Molloy has illustrated a serious theme in strains of appropriate solemnity. The text of "Calling the Roll," by Mr. C. J. Rowe, was suggested by Miss Thompson's celebrated picture, and the verses have been well set by Miss Virginia Gabriel in the form of a recitative and song, offering good scope for declamatory expression. There is much nice feeling in the words and in the music of "Old Days," both by Mrs. A. Goodeve; who appears also to advantage—and likewise as poetess and composer—in her song, "Still I Wait for Thee." Other recent publications by Messrs. Metzler include some new numbers of their "Popular Hymn Series," a collection of sacred vocal pieces, arranged for a solo voice, with new symphonies and accompaniments, by Dr. Rimbault; two effective pianoforte pieces ("Gondel-Lied" and "Sur la Glace") by Charles Oberthur; and an "Air Provençal," well transcribed for the same instrument by Henri Ghys.

Signor Ciro Pinsuti's song, "And so will I" (published by Messrs. Cocks and Co.), has much of the suavity of Italian vocal melody, combined with simplicity of style and the absence of difficulty. Mr. Henry Gadsby's songs, "Passing Clouds" and "Aim high," show that he can write as well for vocal effects as for those of the orchestra; proof of the latter fact having long since been given at the Crystal Palace Concerts. The songs referred to are of a very pleasing character, and will suit a mezzo-soprano voice of moderate compass. "The Fountain," by Mr. Wrighton, and "Flow, gentle river" (written as well as composed) by Anne Fricker, may both be commended for their expressive simplicity. Messrs. Cocks and Co. have also published two agreeable pianoforte pieces by Mr. W. S. Rockstro; "Alexis" and a "Phantasy," founded on themes from Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell."

Messrs. Augener and Co. have recently brought out, in handsome library editions, some valuable reprints of modern pianoforte music. Among these publications are several charming pieces by Stephen Heller, including his fantasia on themes from Halévy's opera "Charles VI.," his graceful transcription of Schubert's song, "L'Eloge des Larmes;" his two paraphrases from Grétry's "Richard Cœur de Lion," and his adaptation of the old Netherland dance, "La Kermesse." Few modern writers have produced more brilliant pianoforte music—especially in dance forms—than the late Herr Wollenhaupt, many of whose best pieces have been reproduced by Messrs. Augener, among them being "Souvenir et Salut Andante Etude," "Les Clochettes" (étude), "Marche Militaire," "Marche de Concert," "Valse de Concert," two "Valse Styriennes," "Lettre d'Amour" (schottische), his paraphrase of subjects from "La Traviata," and that of themes from "Il Trovatore," and his fantasia on the air, "Rose, softly blooming," from Spohr's "Azor and Zemira." All these pieces are charming in their combination of melody and brilliant passage-writing.

Messrs. Augener have also reproduced Liszt's fiery "Galop Chromatique," in two editions—one in its original difficult form, the other in a simplified state; two of Adolph Henselt's études, entitled respectively "La Fontaine" and "La Gondola;" and the eight sonatinas of Kuhlau, which will be found especially valuable for young pupils. Besides these, many other pieces of a more recent date have been issued by Messrs. Augener. Mr. Kuhe's clever transcriptions of themes from Auber's "Gustave;" the English ballad, "Long Ago;"

and Conradi's "Serenade;" a similar arrangement, by E. W. Ritter, from "Oberon;" and two original pieces by the same, "Roses Moussenses," polka-mazurka, and "Le Long du Ruisseau," idylle; the sixtieth number of Mr. Boyton Smith's "Illustrations," consisting of the prominent features of Beethoven's mass in C; Herr Pauer's skilful transcriptions of the "Rans des Vaches" movement from Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell," and the "Notturmo," from the same composer's "Soirées Musicales"—Ernst's "Elegy" transcribed by Charles Voss, and an aria and allegretto of Domenico Scarlatti, arranged by J. L. Roeckel; a series of effective and well-written pieces by Edouard Dorn, including transcriptions of the ballads "Scots wha hae," "Oft in the still night," and "The Meeting of the Waters;" and of subjects from "Semiramide" and "Orphée aux Enfers;" and original pieces—"Floating Fancies" (mazurka), "Merry Measures" (caprice à la danse), and "Fairy Bells;" the list closing with Herr Carl Reinecke's excellent contribution to music for teaching purposes, the set of six sonatinas, op. 127a.

Some vocal pieces issued by Messrs. Augener and Co. remain to be noticed—three very pleasing songs by Mr. J. L. Hatton, entitled respectively "The Snow Flakes," "Hope," and "Fancy," are within the reach of most amateur vocalists; others coming under a similar classification being "Wishes" and "If I were a fairy," both by B. Lütgen. In addition to these are some welcome reproductions—the barcarolle from Auber's "Masaniello," the romance, "Ferme ta paupière," from the same composer's "La Part du Diable," Félicien David's "Les Hirondelles;" Grétry's serenade, "Tandis que tout sommeille;" Martini's "Plaisir d'Amour;" the two romances from Méhul's "Joseph," that from Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs," and the aria of Matilda from Rossini's "Guillaume Tell." All these are given with the original text and a careful English translation by Mr. Henry Stevens.

Mr. Westley Richards's "Rondo for the Pianoforte" (Lamborn Cock and Co.) shows a good knowledge of the capabilities of the instrument, and much skill in passage-writing.

That clever pianist, Mr. Horton C. Allison, proves that he can write as well as play, in his series of "Lyrics for the Pianoforte," a collection of pleasing pieces in various styles, published by Messrs. Weekes and Co.

## UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGES.

The fifth report of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science has been issued to-day. The Commissioners make the following recommendations with reference to the two metropolitan colleges:—

After carefully reviewing the evidence laid before us with regard to University and King's Colleges, and especially taking into account the great public services which have been rendered by these two institutions to scientific education in the metropolis, we are of opinion that, subject to the reservations which we shall make hereafter, they have established a claim to the aid of Government which ought to be admitted. We think that such Government aid should be afforded, both in the form of a capital sum to enable the colleges to extend their buildings where requisite, and to provide the additional appliances for teaching which the advance of scientific education has now rendered absolutely necessary; and also in the form of an annual grant in aid of the ordinary working expenses of the colleges.

With regard to the grant of a capital sum, we are of opinion that it should be appropriated to definite objects, such as those above referred to; and we further think that the amount of such grants should be dependent upon the amounts raised by subscription.

With regard to the annual grants in aid of the income of the colleges, we think that they also should be appropriated to definite purposes; such, for instance, as the augmentation of the stipends of certain professorships, the payment of demonstrators and assistants, or payments in aid of the laboratory and establishment expenses. An account of the yearly expenditure of each institution receiving such assistance should be reported to Government. As the suspension or withdrawal of the annual grant would always remain in the power of Parliament, we do not think that it would be necessary or desirable to give the Crown a voice in the appointment of the professors or any control over the management of the colleges, other than such visitatorial jurisdiction as would be implied by an annual presentation of the accounts.

As we do not consider that a day school in the metropolis ought to receive pecuniary assistance from an institution which is itself in receipt of such assistance from Government, our recommendation of Government aid to University College is subject to the reservation that its financial arrangements shall be such as, while enabling the college to do full justice to the school, may prevent the school from becoming a charge upon the funds of the college on an average of years. Our recommendation is also subject to the reservation that the finances of the hospital and of the purely medical departments shall be kept distinct from those of the college generally. Our inquiry has not extended to medical schools, and it is not within our province to make any recommendation with respect to Government aid to such schools, whether associated with scientific colleges or not. In the case of University College, where such an association exists, we think it expedient that the annual outlay on the purely medical department should be kept distinct, in order to enable the Government to consider separately the question of aid to the scientific department. At the same time we do not think that there is any reason why the boys' school and the hospital should not continue, as at present, under the management and control of the council of the college.

The same observations apply to our recommendations with regard to King's College. Indeed, so far as King's College Hospital, and the Medical School connected with it, are concerned, the need of such a reservation is more obvious, because it is admitted that these institutions are a heavy burden upon the resources of the college.

With regard to King's College, we would further suggest that the college should apply for a new charter, or for an Act of Parliament, with the view of cancelling the proprietary rights of its shareholders, and of abolishing all religious restrictions (so far as any exist) on the selection of professors of science, and on the privileges extended to students of science. We consider that any grant of public money which may be made to King's College should be conditional on such a reconstitution of the college as should effect these objects. And we suggest that advantage might be taken of the opportunity thus afforded to introduce into the government of the college such other modifications as the experience of the persons concerned in its management may have shown to be desirable.

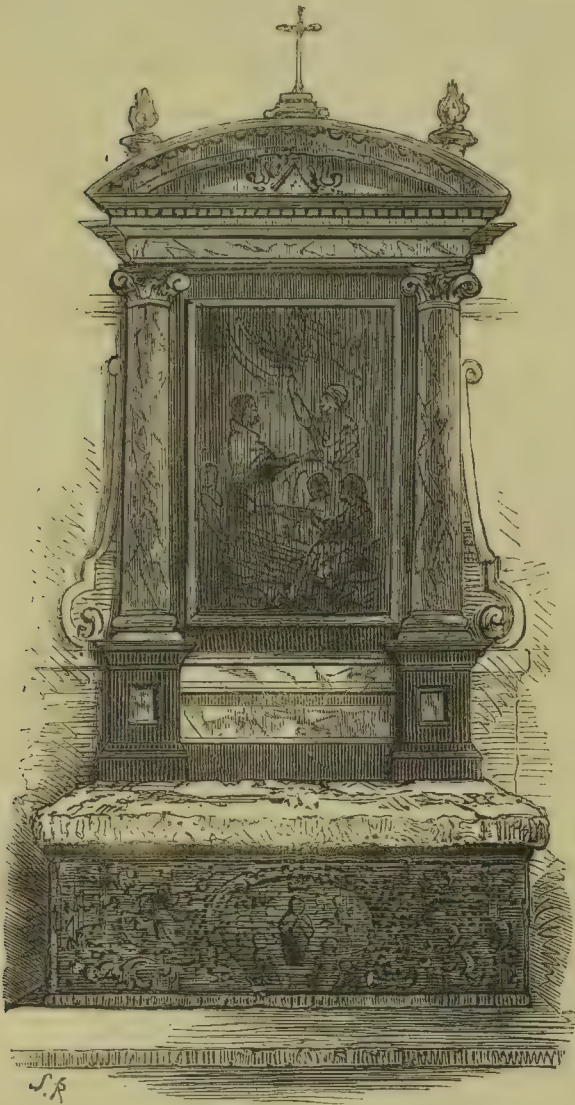
The Local Government Board inquiry into the legality of the last election of guardians at Yarmouth concluded on Monday. Mr. Taylor, the inspector, was of opinion that some of the voting-papers were tampered with, and suggested that the ballot-boxes should be left in the hands of the collectors as short a time as possible.



## Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

### SENS.

The expedition, to start next Tuesday, of a party of English Roman Catholics to the shrine of St. Edmund of Canterbury, at Pontigny, 120 miles south-east of Paris, has excited some curiosity. We shall give, in our next week's paper, some illustrations of the old Cistercian Abbey of Pontigny, with the tomb or shrine of this St. Edmund, who died in 1242. He was not the only Archbishop of Canterbury who sought refuge among the monks of Pontigny from the wrath of our Plantagenet kings. To this place of religious protection came Stephen



ALTAR OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.

Langton, when banished from England by King John. Here, also, in the years 1164 to 1166, dwelt Thomas à Becket, when he had quarrelled with King Henry II. But it is not of Pontigny that we have to speak on the present occasion.

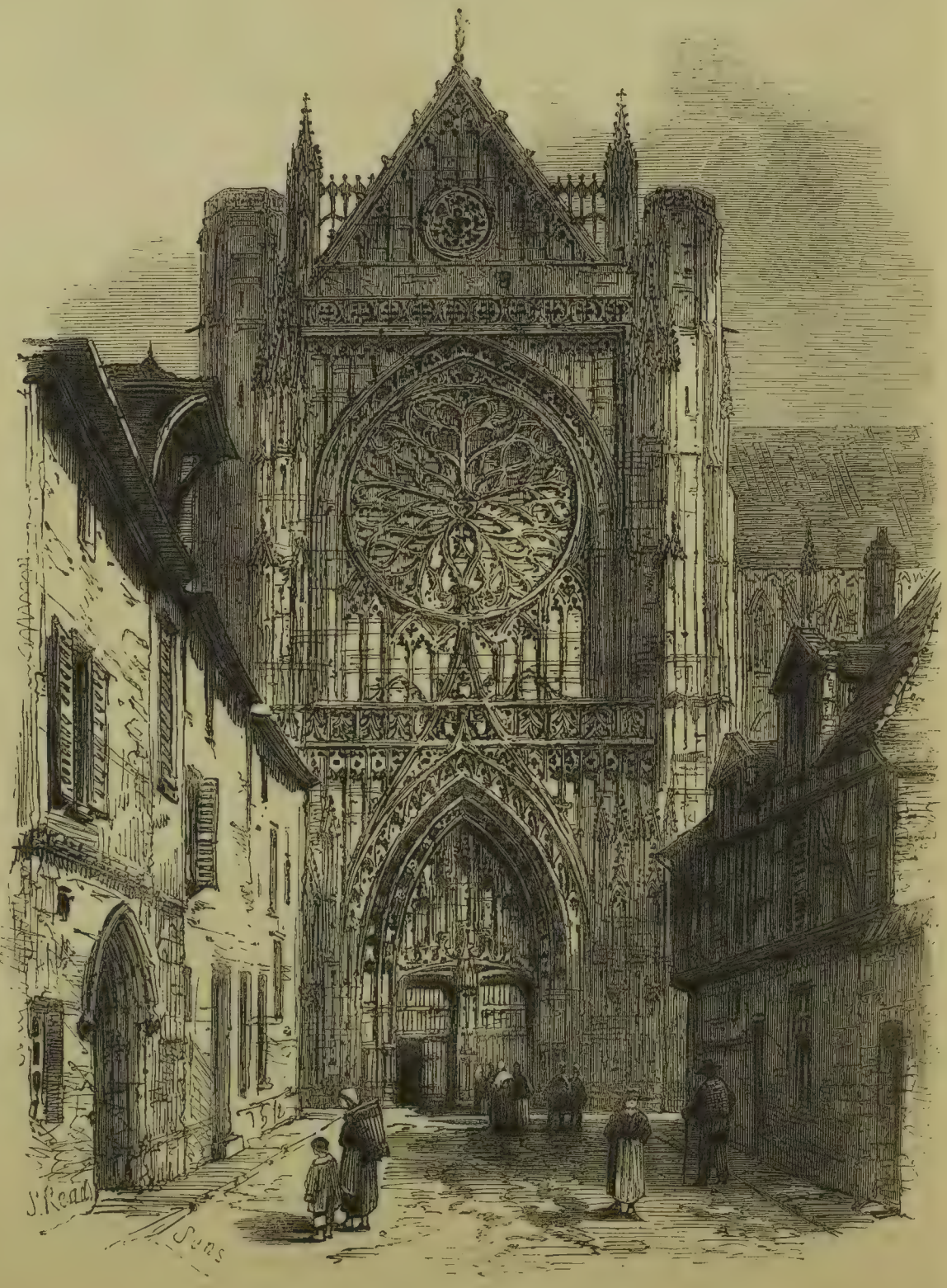
In the same modern French department of the Yonne, part of the ancient province or duchy of Burgundy, is the old town of Sens, which takes its name from the Sennones, a tribe of more ancient Gaul. It is a station on the Paris and Lyons Railway, half-way between Melun and Tonnerre, and nearly an equal distance from Auxerre, which lies directly south. Every traveller to Marseilles or to Geneva must recollect the name of Sens, as following soon after that of the station for Fontainebleau, three hours' journey from Paris. Sens is a clean little town



SALLYPORT IN THE TOWN WALLS.



HOUSE OF JEAN COUSIN.



NORTH GATE, SENS CATHEDRAL.

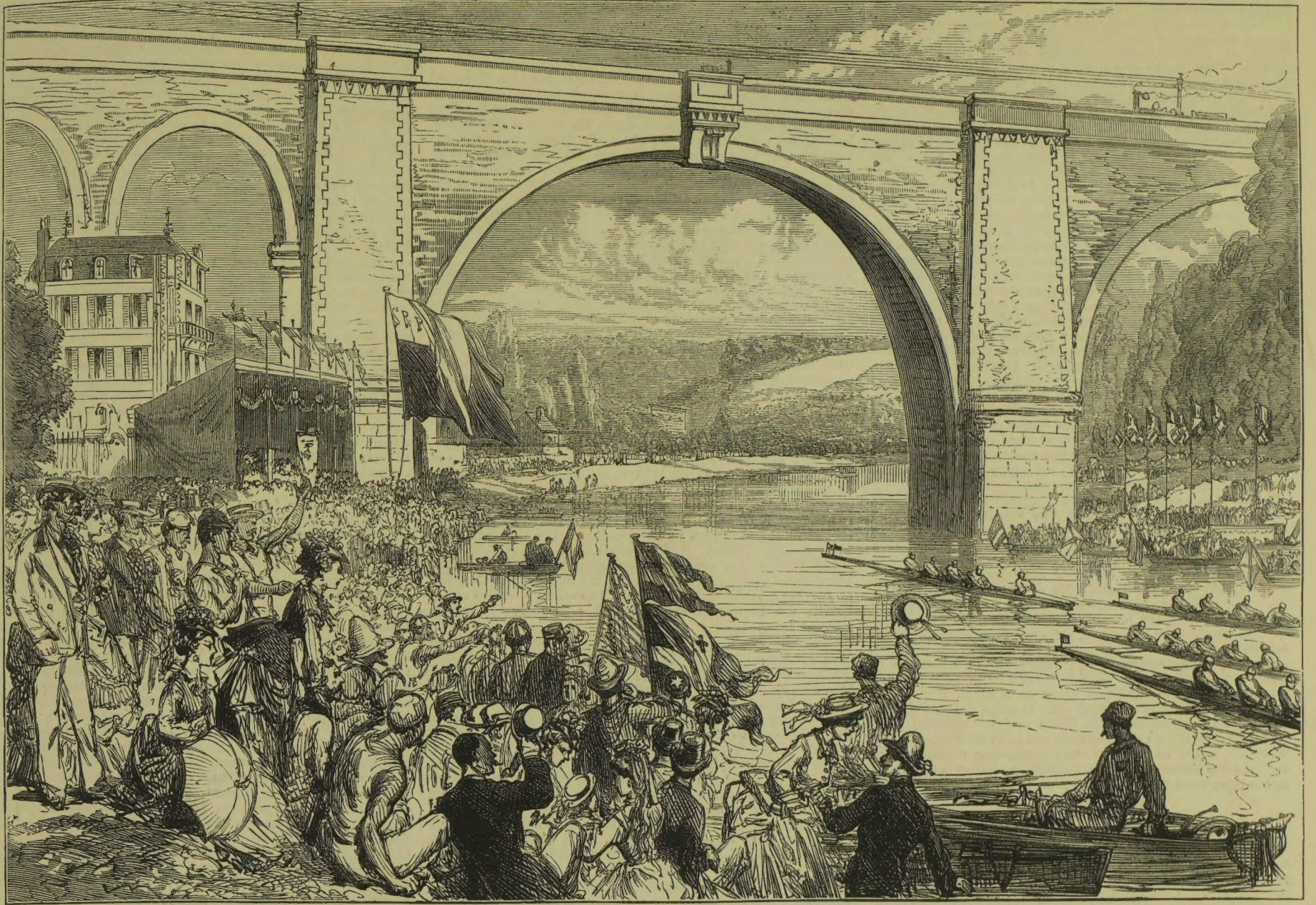




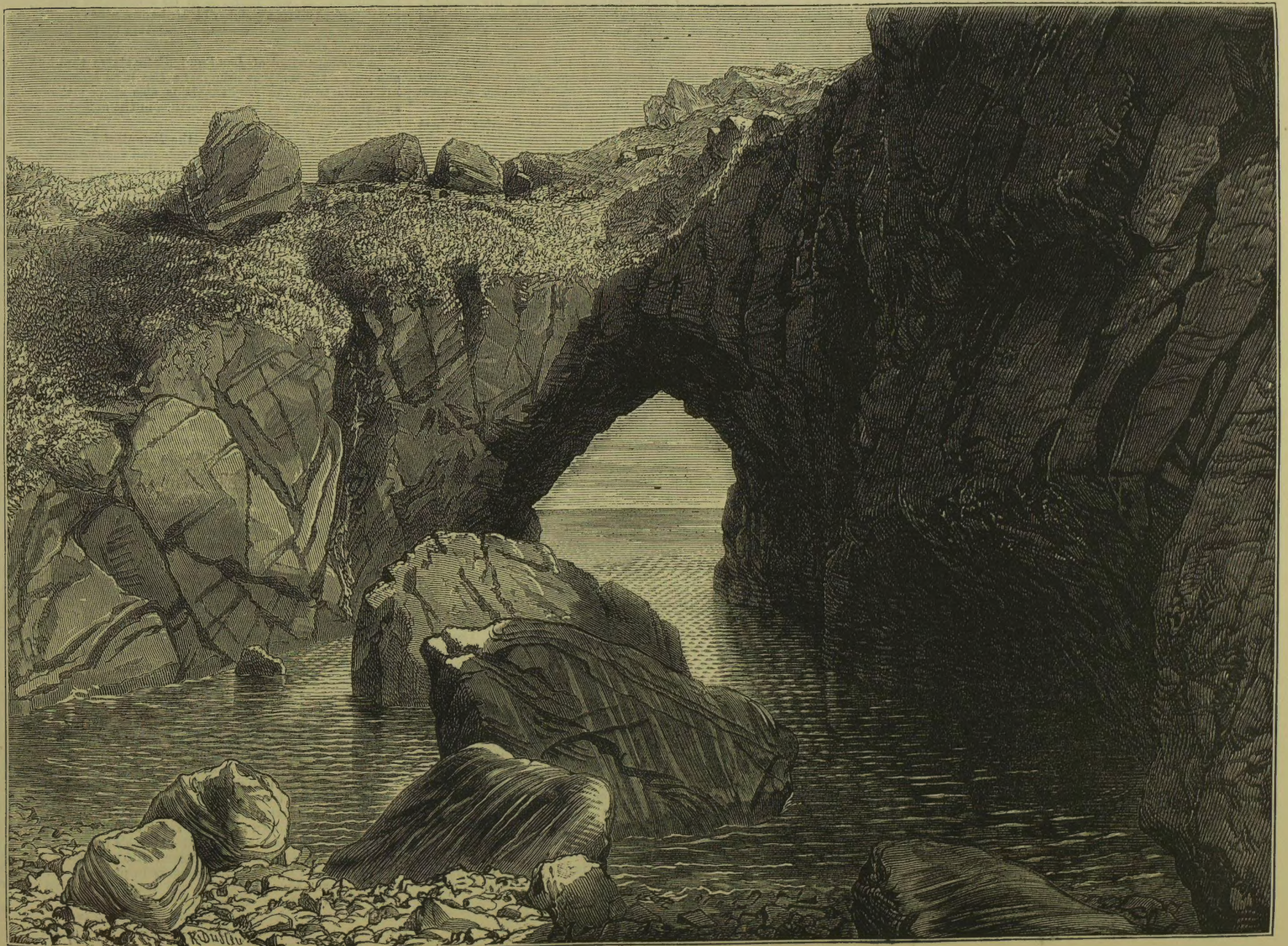
THE PATROL AT SMYRNA.

FROM THE PICTURE BY DECAMP.





PARIS IN SUMMER: A REGATTA ON THE MARNE.



"THE DEVIL'S FRYING-PAN" AT CADGEWETH, CORNWALL.



of 11,000 inhabitants, with cool streams of pure water flowing through its streets. The ancient walls that still partly encompass this quiet country town are worth inspecting for the Roman masonry of their lower portion. The gates of Notre Dame, St. Antoine, and St. Rémy are of the fourteenth century. The visitor may enjoy a pleasant walk on the boulevards, and may admire the triumphal arch erected, in 1828, in honour of the Duchess d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI. The statue of an eminent scientific chemist, Baron Thénard, also demands notice in the Rue Royale. But all this is nothing to Thomas à Becket. It was in Sens that the fugitive prelate first abode, when he fled from his angry King. He lodged here at the Abbey of St. Colombe, which is now occupied by the *Scieurs de l'Enfance de Jésus*. Memorials of Thomas à Becket are to be seen in the Cathedral of Sens, which has employed our Artist's sketching pencil.

This Cathedral, the Church of St. Stephen, was rebuilt at the beginning of the thirteenth century, having been founded 200 years before. It is one of the finest examples of a pure and early style of Gothic architecture, but the principal façade may be esteemed rather heavy. We present a view of the north portal. In the interior, there are coupled columns, alternating with massive piers, ranged along both sides of the nave, with pointed arches, above which is a triforium of round arches, upon clustered small columns. The tracery in front of the transepts is rich in flamboyant detail. On one of the piers to the left is a reredos, with a finely sculptured canopy. In the chapel behind the high altar is a marble group of statuary, which represents the martyrdom of St. Savinien, first Bishop of Sens, in the third century of the Christian era. The adjoining chapel contains the mausoleum of the Dauphin, brother of Louis XVI., and statues of Archbishop Duperron and others. The tomb of Chancellor Duprat, belonging to the time of Francis I., has some curious bas-reliefs. The painted-glass windows of this cathedral church are greatly admired. One of the most beautiful is the work of Jean Cousin, a famous artist of the sixteenth century, who was a native of Soucy, a village near Sens. The house in which he lived at Sens is shown with pride by the townsfolk.

In the treasury of the cathedral, carefully preserved by its ecclesiastical guardians, is the mitre of St. Thomas of Canterbury, as they call him, whom we know more familiarly as Thomas à Becket. It is kept, with his vestments worn in the Church service—the alb, girdle, stole, maniple, and chasuble—in a press or cupboard. The door of this is ornamented with a medallion, by Benvenuto Cellini, representing the entrance of Noah and the animals into the ark. Other relics, including one of the fingers of St. Luke, and a signature of St. Vincent de Paul, with an ivory crucifix and some Limoges enamels of high artistic value, are shown to the visitor at Sens Cathedral. He may afterwards pass on to Auxerre, and so to St. Florentin and Pontigny, where he will find other interesting monuments of ecclesiastical history. But the description of what is to be seen at Pontigny must be deferred till next week.

#### CADGEWITH, CORNWALL.

Two miles from the Lizard Point, in Cornwall, at the most southerly extremity of England, is the village of fishermen which bears this name. The population may number three or four hundred. Cadgewith has a beautiful situation, at the mouth of a romantic dell, where one would like to build a house in a garden, with a shrubbery of myrtles, and there to dwell in peace, never to see London or Paris any more, nor admit the daily newspapers, but only the *Illustrated* once a week to that sequestered marine abode. There may be some others who would not like this quiet life; but there is one who would, and if ever he found it too quiet he could jump into the Devil's Frying-Pan, which, mayhap, he has often done, metaphorically, while busied with many doubtful employments in town. Of course, you may "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire," but then you can easily jump into the water. The Pan or Pot or Pit of that ubiquitous old rascal at Cadgewith—he has a variety of kitchen and table utensils in the broken grounds of England and Wales—is a cove of the rocky shore, with a natural arch at its entrance, through which the sea rushes, at high tide, with any strong wind or current setting inward, so as to make a vehement seething commotion. But at the moment when the sketch was taken which our Engraving represents the surface of the low water showed only a gentle ripple; and it may be said that the Frying-Pan was just then not upon the fire, as its contents neither bubbled nor hissed. Its depth is 200 ft., and its extent nearly two acres—an inviting place to swim in when the sea permits. Cadgewith is far distant, or a limited-liability company might here erect an hotel, with adjacent baths, for the refreshment of its fashionable customers. We would rather visit the place as it is, and keep the world away.

#### A REGATTA ON THE MARNE.

Among the many little villages which stud the environs of Paris that of Nogent-sur-Marne, about half an hour's journey by rail, is one of the most charming. Its little white villas crowding the slope of a hill are more or less hidden by clusters of poplar trees and lofty shrubs. At the foot of the slope winds the Marne, forming in its course the Ile de Beauté, noted for its grotesque chalets and miniature châteaux, resembling so many toy houses, each with its prim little garden, its fountain, plaster statues, and flower-vases. Just below the island the river banks are fringed by poplar-trees, groups of which break up the long line formed by the plain to the westward, but without concealing the lofty arches of the Nogent viaduct on the Mulhouse Railway, or the range of wooded heights rising up in the background. A few pedestrians are strolling along the banks, and frail pleasure-boats, propelled by nautical young Parisians, dart every now and then down the winding stream, and give some little animation to a scene which would otherwise be one of monotonous stillness.

Such is the ordinary summer aspect of Nogent, but on the occasion of its annual regatta the scene is altogether very different. From the Ile d'Amour, in the neighbourhood of Brie, and the Ile des Loups, by the viaduct, and even as far down as the Ile de Beauté, the river is then covered with a multitude of skiffs, wherries, punts, and canoes; while its banks are thronged by a dense crowd of holiday-makers in the gayest of costumes. In an improvised grand stand, decorated with lofty Venetian masts, trophies of flags, and painted escutcheons, the Municipality of Nogent are seated, together with the president and committee of the regatta, wearing gold-braided caps and green rosettes, and the aristocracy of the neighbourhood. Moored in the centre of the river, is a large barge hung all round with tricolour flags. In this barge the customary brass band is installed to enliven the intervals between the races with favourite airs from the more popular opéras bouffes. Near to this barge is the starter's gig, flying a large tricoloured flag at the stern and a green-and-gold banner at the bow.

While the races are proceeding the spectators are besieged by youthful retailers of cheap cigars and paper fans and by chocolate-vendors of both sexes. One enterprising speculator offers gaudily-coloured parasols for a franc and a half apiece; and

another announces real meerschaum pipes for half a franc. The numerous cafés and wine-shops lining the river banks, and decorated for the day with flags and Chinese lanterns, have their gardens and so-called bosquets crowded with thirsty sight-seers, drinking sirop de groseilles, and a fluid which passes current in Paris and the environs for Strasbourg beer.

The race of the day is the four-oared one, for the gold medal, soon after the conclusion of which people go home to dinner, returning in the evening for the fireworks and the Fête Venétienne held on the water. Now, the whole of the neighbouring hills and islands are profusely decked with Chinese lanterns and lighted up with Bengal fire, while boats of all sizes, the majority of them prettily illuminated, shoot swiftly up and down the river. At half-past nine strains of music from the gardens of the Chalet du Viaduc announce that the Bal des Canotiers is about to commence. The dance is a variation of the can-can in its broadest form, the canotiers performing their antics in the simplest of costumes—a coloured flannel shirt or guernsey with a pair of trousers alone being de rigueur. The Parisians as a rule doff their coats and waistcoats and dance in their shirt-sleeves with an abundance of gusto. A party of young men to whom the most aristocratic salons of the capital are open figure as ludicrous cavaliers seules, gesticulating with their arms with a wildness which is only equalled by the frantic movements of their legs. Their vis-à-vis, in spite of their more complicated toilettes, show equal agility, bounding often to improbable heights with no apparent motive, and only interrupting this violent exercise for a little necessary breathing-time.

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively May 29 and Dec. 19, 1872, and Aug. 28, 1873, of the Right Hon. Katharine, Countess of Clarendon, late of No. 44, Wimpole-street, widow of the late Right Hon. George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B., who died on the 4th ult., were proved on the 20th inst. by the present Earl of Clarendon, the Hon. George Patrick Hyde Villiers, and the Hon. Francis Hyde Villiers, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. After giving many specific legacies of jewellery, pictures, trinkets, &c., to various members of her family, she bequeaths the rest of her property to her two younger sons.

The will, with a codicil, dated Oct. 14 and July 2 last, of Edward James, late of Ouseburn Leadworks, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of No. 18, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, Kensington, who died on the 10th ult., was proved on the 7th inst. by Walter James, the son, John James, the brother, and Mrs. Ann James, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths annuities of £100 each to George Cook and John Wilmot; to his wife, all his household furniture and effects, a pecuniary legacy of £200, and an annuity of £500 for life, in addition to all other provision already made for her by settlement; to his daughter Miss Elizabeth Susan James, £200; and upon trust for her, £20,000; upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter, Lady Hughes, £10,000; upon trust for his son Herbert, £15,000; and the residue of his real and personal property to his said son Walter absolutely.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively Nov. 17 and Oct. 12, 1871, and Sept. 27, 1873, of Joseph Crompton Oddie, late of Woodlesford, Rothwell, Yorkshire, who died on April 17 last, have been proved at the Wakefield district registry by James Oddie, Alfred Dawson Oddie, and John Farrer, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives many legacies and annuities to his relatives, servants, and others; to his cousin, the said James Oddie, his house at Woodlesford for life, with all the furniture and effects absolutely, and an annuity of £400. The residue of his personality is to be invested in freehold property, and the same and his real estate are to accumulate for ten years, and are then settled on the said Alfred Dawson Oddie for life, with remainder to his sons, according to seniority.

The will, dated Sept. 27, 1864, of Sir Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson, formerly of Chichester House, Brighton, but late of No. 10, Bryanston-square, who died on the 21st ult., at No. 2, Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, was proved on the 13th inst. by Dame Jane Jackson, the widow, and William Gardner, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, horses, carriages, and other personal effects, and an immediate legacy of £300, he also gives her the income of the residue of his personality for life or until her marriage again; after her death or second marriage the said residue is to go to all his children in equal shares.

The will, with two codicils, dated Dec. 9, 1871, Oct. 19, 1872, and March 4, 1873, of Major Henry Court, late of Castleman, Wingrave, Berks, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by his eldest son, Major Henry Court, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives the advowson of the living of Widdington, Essex, to his son, the Rev. John Charles Lett Court, the present incumbent, and he makes provision for his wife, to whom he had been married for upwards of fifty years. After giving legacies to his other children, he leaves the residue to his eldest son.

The Constabulary of Lancaster Castle, which was vacated by the death of Mr. T. B. Addison, has been conferred upon Mr. R. Townley Parker, of Cuerdon.

Mr. Sydney Dobell, the author of several poetical works, most of which were published under the pseudonym of Sidney Yendys, died last Saturday night, at Nailsworth, in Gloucestershire, at the age of fifty. The *Pall Mall Gazette* observes:—"Mr. Dobell was at one time a leading disciple in a certain school of poets who promised to make an impression upon the public mind not wholly unlike that which Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Rossetti have made in later days. The late Alexander Smith used to say, pleasantly, that the whole spasmodic school, as satirical persons termed it, might be seen at one time walking down Prince's-street, Edinburgh, of evenings, arm in arm. The whole school, according to this view, consisted of Mr. Sydney Dobell, Mr. Gerald Massey, and Alexander Smith himself. The school has long ceased to exercise any influence over public taste or to create any controversy. Even the really brilliant satire of the late Professor Aytoun in his 'Firmilian'—one of the very cleverest squibs of modern days—has hardly succeeded in embalming and preserving it. Yet there was great poetic talent among the leaders of the evanescent movement in art, and Mr. Dobell was assuredly not the least highly-gifted of them. There was unmistakable power in 'The Roman' and in 'Balder,' and several of his lyrics had in them the genuine poetic ring. We should not say that he outlived his reputation, for he would always have retained the praise which critics at once reasonable and appreciative gave him from the beginning; but he suffered, perhaps, not a little from that unjust and yet inevitable reaction which follows when a man or a school has been overlaid with extravagant praise and is called on to fulfil impossible promise."

#### SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The most prominent scientific event of the month has been the meeting of the British Association at Belfast, and the most prominent event of the meeting has been the delivery of an admirable address by the president, Dr. Tyndall—not dealing with technical details, but descending to the first germs of existing things, and tracing the evolution by natural laws of all that we now discover in creation. Among the Greeks Democritus stood prominent in rejecting the intervention of the gods. He traced phenomena to their natural causes, and enunciated principles afterwards expanded by Lucretius and others, which still lie at the root of all real philosophy. Democritus held that from nothing nothing comes; that nothing happens by chance; that nothing which exists can be destroyed; and that the only existing things are atoms and empty space, the varieties of things depending on the number, size, and aggregation of their constituent atoms. Empedocles introduced the idea of love and hate among the atoms to account for their combination and separation, and also touched the modern doctrine of the survival of the fittest. Aristotle and his imitators in the Middle Ages reduced philosophy to a haze of words; and when Copernicus, Galileo, and other eminent men, at length arose who reverted to ancient models, they were persecuted by the Church. The origin of life over the globe is still an unexplained problem. But life may be conceived to be a process resulting from a special organisation; and the symmetrical building up of bodies in particular forms may be accomplished by the agencies which we see exemplified in crystallisation or by the agency of the waves of sound or of light. Instinct may now be explained to be inherited experience. Dr. Tyndall concluded his exhaustive and eloquent address by claiming for science a free right of search—a right to discuss all problems which present themselves to the human mind.

Recent advices from China announce the formation of a polytechnic institution in Shanghai, with the object of bringing more prominently before the Chinese the science, arts, and manufactures of Western nations. One main function of the institution is to exhibit the most interesting productions of other countries, after the fashion that has been so largely done by our own international exhibitions; and, as China is a new country for such wares, and has an industrious population reckoned at over 400,000,000, a most important outlet for our manufactures will be created if a wider knowledge of our productions can be disseminated in that country. Merchants in China at present only import articles for which there is an ascertained demand; but a demand can hardly be expected to arise for articles of which the existence is unknown, and thus the present narrow relations revolve in a circle which can only be widened by some such agency as that now contemplated. Shanghai, being the great centre of foreign commerce in China, and being also easily accessible by river and sea, appears to be the most appropriate site for the proposed exhibition, which is presided over by an influential local committee, of which the English Consul is chairman. Manufacturers may send their wares to this exhibition without charge. The different articles will be labelled with the exhibitor's name and address in Chinese, and any explanation given of their properties will also be translated into Chinese and introduced into the general catalogue, copies of which will be widely distributed over the whole of China. Messrs. John Bourne and Co., of Mark-lane, London, have been appointed the European agents of the committee; and in China large subscriptions have already been collected for carrying out the design.

The *Irish Farmers' Gazette* mentions a curious case of double parasitism. It was found that on a mistletoe growing on an apple-tree at Bray a number of bird-sown seeds from the plant itself had germinated, uniting themselves by the usual roots to the parent stem.

A correspondent of *Land and Water* states that by firing a gun over a lobster just caught he has been seen to drop both his claws from the fright. It is also alleged that thunder and the discharge of heavy ordnance in the neighbourhood will often produce the same result.

In the August number of the *Botanical Magazine* a representation is given of a deep rose-coloured variety of the Cinnam family, raised by Dr. Moore, of Dublin, from seed received from the mountains of Natal. This plant has now withstood the Dublin winter four years.

The pottery tree of Para is one of the curiosities of Brazil. The stem does not exceed a foot in diameter, and it grows to a height of 100 ft. But the peculiarity of the tree does not consist in its configuration, but in the nature of its wood and bark, which contain so much silica that they are used by potters in the production of earthenware vessels. The bark contains more silica than the wood, and in preparing the bark for the potter's use it is first burnt, and the residuum is pulverised and mixed with clay. An equal quantity of the two ingredients produces a very superior ware. The fresh bark cuts like soft sandstone, and when dried it is brittle and difficult to break.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris, stated that his projected Asiatic railway had been favourably considered by the Czar and his Ministers, and that Mr. Charles de Lesseps had also met with a favourable reception from the authorities in India, though we do not think it probable that the English authorities in India would favour the proposed scheme. The route via Samarand, the Hindoo Koosh, and the valley of the Cabul river to Peshawur had been abandoned on account, it is alleged, of the barbarous condition of the Afghans, and the route through the valley of the Syr Daria to Tashkend has been substituted. This, however, is a line of railway which can only be interesting to Russia. The route which will interest England, as we have on former occasions explained, is one that will run through Constantinople, Teheran, and Herat, and thence either through Guzmee and Cabul to Peshawur, or through Candahar and the Bolan Pass to Mooltan.

The function of speiseleisen when added to the charge in the Bessemer converter has lately been investigated by Bender, who, however, adds very little to the existing knowledge on the subject. Bessemer's original design was to make wrought iron from cast by blowing air through the molten metal; but it was found that the iron produced by this process was rotten, from the fact that when the carbon was nearly all burnt out the air attacked the iron as well as the residual carbon, diffusing oxide through the metal, which brought it to much the same condition as iron burnt in a smith's fire. It was a subsequent idea to turn this iron into steel by the addition of a certain quantity of cast iron, the superfluous carbon in which combined with the oxide and recovered it. But, as carburet of manganese was known to have a special affinity for oxygen, and was in consequence prescribed by Heath's patent, and as speiseleisen contains this substance mixed with cast iron, speiseleisen was adopted in the Bessemer process in preference to ordinary cast iron. Bender says that the manganese when oxidised goes off in the slag, whereas carbon when oxidised goes off in the form of gas that makes the steel boil up in pouring and the castings porous; but by proper arrangements this gas may be pumped out before casting.



## Archæology of the Month.

The Bristol Congress of the Archæological Association, of which we have given some particulars, was a most satisfactory one.

The annual excursion of the Surrey Archæological Society was made to Woking, Pyrford, and Harrell, on Aug. 5, under the presidency of William Wainwright, Esq., J.P. Woking church was described by Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A.; Pyrford church was described by T. Graham Jackson, Esq., M.A.; and some remarks on the remains of the wall-paintings were given by J. G. Waller, Esq. On the site of Pyrford House the Rev. T. M. Risdale, Rector, gave a brief history of the mansion formerly existing there. At Harrell church a paper was read by Thomas Milbourn, Esq., on its architecture and register. The site of the old hall, at Park Farm, Woking, was then visited. Hoe Place, the residence of the president, will conclude the programme, where the painted staircase and chamber will be shown, and R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.S.A., &c., will sketch the history of the mansion in connection with that of Woking Palace and park.

The Kent Archæological Society met on July 29 and 30, at Folkestone, under the presidency of Earl Amherst. There were present Sir Gilbert Scott, Sir Walter James, Sir W. Stirling, and Canon Roberts, with one hundred members of the society, who proceeded to Julius Caesar's Camp, upon which Mr. Jeaffreson read a paper on the formation and history of these remarkable hills. Thence the company proceeded to Paddlesworth, familiarly known as the highest ground in Kent. Here they were met by the Rev. Canon Jenkins, Rector of the parish, who conducted them over the ancient and small parish church. The party then drove back to Folkestone, and visited the parish church of that town, where the Rev. M. Woodward, M.A., the Vicar, read a paper, prepared by Sir Gilbert Scott, on the history of the edifice. After luncheon at the Townhall, a meeting was held under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. W. Wightwick, when the Rev. Canon Jenkins read a paper on "The ancient municipal records of Folkestone," and Mr. Badoe one on "Kentish dialect." On the following day the members of the society visited Westhanger, Lyminge, Eltham, and Horton Park.

The second meeting for the season of the Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland has been held at Romald-kirk. The members mustered at Barnard Castle, to the number of 320. On their way to the place of meeting they viewed a couple of resting-stones, once used for resting coffins on while on the way to Romald-kirk churchyard, where the Rev. J. F. Hodgson read an interesting paper on the history and architecture of Romaldkirk church.

With Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P. for Denbighshire, as president elect, the Cambrian Archæological Association opened its annual meeting at Wrexham, on Monday evening, the retiring president being the Hon. Arthur Walsh. Sir Watkin, in his address, referred to the extensive field afforded in the Wrexham district for the researches of the society, and expressed the hope that their excursions and meetings would be rich in their results. On Tuesday the excursion was to Chirk Castle, Wynnstay, and Offa's Dyke; on Wednesday the members visited Chester; and on Thursday they lunched with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle.

A discovery has been made on Lord Zetland's estate, near Willance Leap, Swaledale, Yorkshire, within a few miles of the town of Richmond. It consists of the remains of an extensive Roman or Danish camp, the foundations of the inclosing wall having been traced for an area of sixty-five yards by fifty yards.

Stokenham (Devon) church, which is situated by the sea-coast, has been reopened, after undergoing a thorough repair, including new open-timbered roof, some new windows, new massive open benches in the nave and transepts, and stalls for the singers in the choir (organ placed in the north transept), tiled floor, &c. This church bears date 1421.

The open spaces in the City have been brought into question by the Drapers' and Carpenters' Companies proposing to let their gardens, Mr. Roberts endeavouring to preserve the right which has been enjoyed by the public for nearly three centuries. The property originally belonged to Thomas Cromwell, who was executed on Tower-hill in 1540. It then became vested in the Crown, and subsequently passed to the Drapers' Company. The question has been discussed at a meeting of the Broad-street Ward—Mr. Alderman J. W. Ellis in the chair. Among other open spaces in the City is the garden of the Mercers' Company, also close to the Bank. In this there are some fine old trees, and there is a little garden, gay with flowers and shrubs, in the quadrangle court of the Bank itself. Nearly three centuries ago Lord Bacon penned his celebrated article on "Gardens" in his chamber in Gray's-inn, where even now an avenue of elms represents those which afforded shade to the philosopher, who could appreciate a town garden even in those days, when fresh fields and villages were within half an hour's walk of St. Paul's. Many of the old City churchyards contain some fine trees, but we would also like to see them contain better flowers than golden rods and sun-flowers. But these gloomy old grounds might easily, we should think, be converted into beautiful gardens, full of flowering shrubs, thus adding considerably to the beauty of such open City spaces. Finsbury-circus, Tower-hill, and the Temple represent good City gardens, and within the walls of the Charter-house there is also a large open space, which, however, we fear will soon be built on, though invested with so many old memories and lasting associations. As for the difficulties of gardening in the City, they are purely imaginary. Hitherto no pains have been taken in the planting of trees, or no good preparation made, and yet we could enumerate a whole arboretum of trees and shrubs that are in perfect health in City gardens.

The condition of the ruins in Iona has for some time past been engaging the attention of the Duke of Argyll. Last year, on the invitation of his Grace, Mr. R. Anderson, architect, Edinburgh, visited the island, and, after careful examination, drew up a report, in which he offered various suggestions for the repair and partial restoration of the buildings. On digging into the mounds at the foot of the walls Mr. Anderson found several relics of ancient sculpture, and characteristic features of the old cathedral. He recommended the mounds to be opened up, clearing the ground and recovering materials to employ in making good defects in the cathedral walls. It seems that repairs are specially required in the west gable and in the chapter house: the vault is thrusting out the walls.

Excavations have been begun at Durham Cathedral, limited to the site of the eastern portion of the chapter-house, which is now being cleared out, in order to show the original foundations. Many of the early Bishops of Durham were buried under the flooring of the old chapter-house; and some of the slab-covers of the vaults of the early occupants of the episcopal see have been found apparently undisturbed. These and others which may be found in like condition will be repaired, and the whole area kept open. A portion of the apsidal termination has been met with. The old chapter-house was demolished by the cathedral restorers, about the year 1780.

During the restoration of Lassington church remains of ancient (probably thirteenth century) paintings on the east wall

of the chancel were brought from beneath several coats of colour; and the complete architectural designs of two arcades traced by the architects (Medland and Son).

A visit to Kirkby-Moorside, Kirkdale, Lastingham, and Appleton has been made by the York Architectural Society during an agreeable day in Ryedale, North Yorkshire.

Some observations on the marine organisms inhabiting the "littoral zone" around the French coast have recently been made by M. P. Fischer. The comparative observations on the bathymetrical distribution of life were conducted at three widely-separated points—namely, at Trouville, on the English Channel; at Biarritz, on the Bay of Biscay; and at Cape Martin, near Mentone, on the Mediterranean. Each zone is divided by M. Fischer into several distinct regions, characterised by the presence of special organisms.

In the Rev. S. J. Johnson's "Eclipses Past and Future" he gives a sketch of the most salient points in the past history of eclipses, from the one of conjectural date, for the non-production of which two Chinese mandarins are said to have been hanged, to that which occurred in September, 1870. The author gives, as the results of his calculations by Hansen's tables, some of the circumstances of the most noteworthy eclipses which will take place during the next few hundred years. He remarks that, if his calculations be accurate, there will be no solar eclipse total at London for the ensuing five centuries. On July 21, 2381, one will be total, indeed, in the more northern counties of England.

## WORK AND WAGES.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and North-Western Railway, last Saturday, it was stated that the working expenses had increased 10 per cent since 1871, and that the late advance in wages and price of materials had diminished the dividend to the ordinary shareholders by 2½ per cent.

In opposition to a movement for the suppression of the cement manufactories near Northfleet, a great demonstration of workmen was held in the village of Swanscombe last Saturday afternoon. The Rector of the parish presided, and he and others declared that the objection to the factories on the ground that their processes are detrimental to health and property is unfounded. Resolutions protesting against the attempt to close the works were also passed.

The *York Herald* says that the South Yorkshire colliers' wages dispute is settled by arbitration. The 2½ per cent reduction on the gross earnings, in addition to the 10 per cent reduction already agreed to, is to take effect next pay-day, and this arrangement is not to be disturbed for three months.

At a meeting in Newcastle-on-Tyne, yesterday week, the question of a further reduction of the wages of the Durham miners was considered by the coalowners. A proposition was made that the wages should be reduced 20 per cent, but a decision on the matter was adjourned for a week.

A poll of the Fife and Clackmannan Miners' Union shows that 2100 men are in favour of resisting the 15 per cent reduction of wages, and 1154 of accepting it, while 3300 have not voted. A general meeting is to be held at Dunfermline, at which a deputation from the National Association, consisting of Mr. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Durham Miners' Association, will be present. Everywhere (the *Scotsman* says) the wages of colliers and the price of coal continue to decline. In several districts where strikes have prevailed for a considerable time the unions have been broken up. This is the case in the Larkhall district, where the places of the men on strike have been filled by others ready to accept the wages offered.

Lord Penrhyn's final reply was received on Tuesday night to the demands made by the 3000 men employed in his Lordship's Carnarvonshire slate-quarries. The men met and rejected the terms.

The executive council of the Labourers' Union met at Leamington, on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. Arch. £170 were voted for emigration. A long letter from Mr. Ward, of Perristow Towers, who has been removed from the consultative committee, was read, in which he charges the council with having attempted to misappropriate the funds intrusted to them. Five hundred agricultural labourers have emigrated this week, under the auspices of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union. They sailed for Canada on Wednesday, in the steamer Dominion, accompanied by the general secretary, Mr. Henry Taylor, who intends to stay in Canada some time, so as to see for himself the actual condition of the labourers who have recently settled in the country.

The ship *St. Vincent* sailed from Plymouth, on the 22nd inst., for Adelaide, under charter with the agent-general for South Australia, with 336 emigrants, the whole being under the assisted-passage regulations. Among the number are sixty-six single women, domestic servants, who are greatly wanted in the colony.

Mr. Dodds, M.P., has purchased the Nuneham Hall estate, at Marton, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, for £27,000.

M. Coggia has discovered another new comet. It is situated in the constellation Taurus, and its light is described as faint. Mr. E. B. Knobel writes from Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent, under date of Aug. 22:—"The comet discovered by M. Coggia three days ago was at one o'clock this morning clearly visible in the field with the sixth magnitude star 44 Tauri. This comet is much smaller than that in Draco, discovered by Borely last month, and at present is only visible in powerful telescopes."

A Parliamentary return "of the gross amount annually paid on each of the Schedules A, B, C, D, and E of the property and income tax from 1869 to 1873 inclusive," shows that the gross annual value of property and profits assessed to income tax in the year ending April 5, 1873, was as follows:—Schedule A, £155,549,074; Schedule B, £59,240,199; Schedule C, £40,530,120; Schedule D, £223,858,796 (including £45,247,345, paid on quarries, mines, railways, &c., transferred from Schedule A, per Act 29 Vict., c. 36); and Schedule E, £29,537,129; total £513,715,318.

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## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Mrs. Brewster, the wife of an Essex magistrate, was killed at Chelmsford on Monday by being thrown out of her carriage, the horse of which had run away with it.

While Miss Handley, daughter of Mr. Handley, steward to Lord Aveland, was out driving, on Monday, with a lady friend at Empingham, Rutland, the horse took fright and galloped off at a rapid pace. The driver lost all control over the animal, and in crossing a narrow stone bridge the carriage was dashed against the parapet and the occupants were thrown out on the roadway. The coachman was killed; Miss Handley sustained severe fracture of the skull, and no hope is entertained of her recovery. The other lady was also much injured.

The remains of Mr. Wilton, of the City of London School, who lost his way in crossing the Snowdon from Llanberis on the 11th inst., were found on Monday night in a crevasse on the Capel Curig side of the mountain.

Respecting the death of Mr. Paul Slairn, the Russian naval cadet who was found dead in his room at Greenwich on Saturday, an inquest was held on Monday. The evidence showed that a fear that he might not pass his examination appeared to weigh on the unfortunate young man's mind, and a verdict to the effect that the deceased had shot himself while in a state of temporary insanity was returned.

Sarah Merrett, a labourer's wife, living at Mortimer, a village near Reading, was stung, the other day, on her neck by a hornet. She went indoors, and a neighbour bathed her neck with water and vinegar. The woman fainted almost immediately, and died in a few minutes, before a medical man could reach the house. Mr. G. H. Davis, surgeon, stated at the inquest that he knew Mrs. Merrett as a nervous, excitable woman, and he believed the immediate cause of her death was syncope, the result of a nervous shock caused by the sting of the hornet. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with that opinion.

Mr. Richards, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday evening, at the London Hospital, concerning the death of a little boy named Parkins, aged six. The mother said that she worked at the black-bead trimming trade, and on Friday last, while at her employment, the child took a bead from the table, and, placing it in his ear, said to his sister, "I've done it!" meaning that he had accomplished a trick which he had seen his schoolfellows perform—namely, that of passing the bead from the ear into the mouth. He had frequently boasted of his ability to accomplish it, and had been severely reprimanded and chastised by his father in consequence. Mr. Wreford, the house surgeon, stated that the boy died from inflammation of the brain, caused by the bead penetrating to it. He had, since last Tuesday, had six children under his care who were suffering from similar causes. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

During a Band of Hope procession at Manchester, last Saturday, a horse which was frightened by one of the bands dashed in among the children. One girl was killed, and several others were very badly hurt.

Herbert Barker, potter's turner, of Hanley, has been found by three boys lying dead in Etruria Wood, Hanley. The deceased left his home, on Saturday afternoon, to go to a cricket-match, and on his way home, probably, took a wrong turn at the gate—the entrance to the woodland. Thence he is supposed to have walked to the edge of an unprotected rockery, and to have tumbled down among the rocks close by on to the spot where his body was found.

Four lives were lost by an explosion which took place, on Monday, at the Ubberville Hall Colliery, near Hanley. There were five men in the pit when the accident occurred, and only one of them was brought up alive. It is supposed that the disaster was caused by the exposure of a naked candle or the lighting of a lucifer match.

A young man named Sharman, in attempting to cross the line in front of a passing express at Hagley station, near Stourbridge, on Monday, was knocked down and decapitated.

An inquest was held at Witham, on Monday, on the body of Mr. J. Huckle, a farmer and Baptist preacher, who committed suicide by hanging himself in his granary. The deceased had for some time suffered from religious monomania. He told the doctor who attended him that he was afraid he would be eternally lost, and that the 38th Psalm exactly described his condition. He also said that he lived unhappily with his son, who called him an old fool for going about preaching, and refused to eat and converse with him. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

The captain and several of the crew of a Glasgow steamer, the *Fairholm*, have been lost off the north-west coast of Ireland. During a fog the vessel struck upon a rock and went down.

The City of London School has lost another of its masters by the death of Mr. Clowes, who was drowned while bathing at Whitby on Saturday. Mr. Clowes and a young man who was bathing with him were both fair swimmers, but having got into a strong current, and their strength beginning to fail, they cried for help, but the noise of the somewhat heavy breakers prevented their voices being heard. One of them was seen to be "splashing about," but this was looked on as an extra bit of exercise, and there seemed nothing unusual till Mr. Clowes sank and his companion was seen on his feet struggling for the shore. A gentleman ran for a boat, but it was half an hour before one could be brought to the spot, and then the body could not be found.—Another case of drowning is reported from Charmouth, in Dorset. The three sons of the Rev. J. Whish—who, with his family, was staying on that part of the coast—went out bathing on Thursday week. Two of the young men could swim, but the other, Martin F. Whish, aged about seventeen, could not. He got beyond his depth, became frightened, and sank. His brothers brought him ashore, but he was dead.

Five houses were destroyed by fire at Lenzie, near Glasgow, shortly after midnight yesterday week, and several persons residing in them had narrow escapes from death. Messrs. Richardson's large paper-mills at Springwell, near Jarrow-on-Tyne, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, with damage estimated at £30,000 or £40,000, but covered, wholly or partly, by insurance. The cotton factory belonging to Mr. S. Morley, M.P., at Nottingham, was burnt down on Sunday, and property to the value of £100,000 was destroyed. A fire broke out, on Sunday morning, on board the brigantine *Charles*, moored off Irvine, resulting in the death of the mate, Michael Farrel, who was left in sole charge of the brig. A painting-shop in the Southampton Docks caught fire on Monday morning, and a large range of buildings was burnt down.

With a view to secure a better supply of water in the Thames in the neighbourhood of Richmond, the local authorities of that and adjacent places propose that a lock should be constructed below Richmond Bridge. A conference on the subject was held at Richmond last Saturday, at which it was agreed that this plan is preferable to the proposal to dredge the river, and resolutions in favour of it were adopted.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, BART.

Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., of Ardwick, Manchester, F.R.S., Hon. LL.D. of the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and Knight of the Legion of Honour, died on the 18th inst. This distinguished engineer, the coadjutor of Stephenson, was born at Kelso, in Roxburghshire, Feb. 19, 1789, the third son of Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, of Smallholm, and of his wife, Margaret Henderson, of Jedburgh. Having gained considerable distinction by his scientific attainments, he became president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, was elected President of the British Association

in 1861, and was created a Baronet Nov. 2, 1869. He married, June 16, 1816, Dorothy, daughter of John Marr, Esq., of Morpeth, Northumberland, and leaves, with other issue, a daughter, Anne, wife of John Frederick Bateman, Esq., of Moor Park, Surrey, and an eldest son and successor, now Sir Thomas Fairbairn, second Baronet, born Jan. 18, 1823, who married, March 23, 1848, Allison, second daughter of the late Thomas Calloway, Esq., of Chislehurst, Kent. Sir William's principal contributions to literature were "Iron and its Manufacture," "Useful Information for Engineers," and "Mills and Mill-Work," besides several papers in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society and British Association. A Portrait of Sir W. Fairbairn, from a photograph by Maull and Co., is given at page 205.

MR. SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURN.

Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, Esq., of Wedderburn, in the county of Forfar, J.P. and D.L., Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer of Scotland, died at Birkhill, his seat in Fifeshire, on the 16th inst. He was born March 4, 1808, the only son of Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, Esq., of Wedderburn, by Mary Turner, his wife, eldest daughter of Captain the Hon. F. L. Maitland, R.N., sixth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale. He married, first, April 26, 1839, the Hon. Helen Arbuthnott, and secondly, Aug. 31, 1852, Selina Mary, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Garth, R.N., and leaves issue.

MR. SACKVILLE LANE-FOX.

Sackville Walter Lane-Fox, Esq., whose death is just announced, was third son of James Lane-Fox, Esq., of Bramham Park, in the county of York, M.P. for Horsham, who succeeded to the extensive estates of his uncle, George Fox, Lord Bingley, in 1772. His mother was the Hon. Marcia Lucy Pitt, youngest daughter of George, Lord Rivers. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and in early life held a commission in the Grenadier Guards. He entered Parliament as member for Helston, and subsequently sat for Beverley from 1840 to 1841, and for Ipswich from 1842 to 1847. His politics were Conservative. He married, June 22, 1826, Lady Charlotte Mary Anne Georgiana Osborne, and by her (who died Jan. 17, 1836) left two sons and two daughters—viz., Sackville George, Lord Conyers, who succeeded, at the death of his maternal uncle, the seventh Duke of Leeds, to the ancient barony of Conyers; the Hon. Charles Pierrepont D'Arcy Lane-Fox; the Hon. Elizabeth Catherine, married to the Rev. Robert Wentworth Cracroft; and the Hon. Lora Mary Lane-Fox.

ALDERMAN CHALLIS.

Thomas Challis, Esq., senior member of the Court of Aldermen, died, on the 20th inst., at Enfield, aged eighty. His connection with the Corporation of London extended over a period of thirty years. In 1843 he succeeded Sir Matthew Wood as Alderman of Cripplegate ward; in 1846, served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex; and in 1852 was elected to fill the civic chair. As Lord Mayor he took a prominent part in the encouragement of schools of art and in other educational matters. Engaged extensively in business as a hide merchant, in Finsbury and Bermondsey, he represented, in conjunction with Mr. T. S. Duncombe, the former borough in Parliament.

Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, is on a cruise in the Trinity House yacht *Galatea*, making an inspection of lighthouses.

Mr. Philip Twells, M.P., has become a vice-president of the Royal General Annuity Society, and has presented to the institution a sum of fifty guineas.

The Henri-Martini rifle is to be issued without further delay to the whole of the regiments of the Line. One hundred thousand rifles are in course of manufacture.

The Oxford Poultry and Pigeon Society will hold a show in the City Buildings on Oct. 28 and 29. Prince Leopold contributes one prize; and there will be, amongst numerous others, one for a race for carrier-pigeons.

The *Lancet* is of opinion that the manner in which Sir Henry Thompson's proposal has been taken up in all civilised countries leaves little room to doubt that cremation, as a means of disposing of the dead, will soon supersede inhumation.

It has been resolved to erect in Glasgow a statue to the late Dr. Livingstone, and £500 remaining in the shape of a balance collected for the Livingstone Relief Fund will be set apart for this purpose. A committee has been appointed.

The following is a list (in order of merit) of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian medical service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on Aug. 10. Twenty-eight candidates competed for fourteen appointments. All were reported qualified—R. N. Stoker, G. Bomford, A. Barclay, W. O'Hara, E. Tootell, H. A. C. Gray, J. L. O'Keefe, C. J. M. Cartie, J. C. Lucas, A. F. Adams, M. Sweetnam, J. P. Oliver, T. Hume, D. N. Parakh.

A "demonstration" against the vaccination laws took place in Gainsborough on Monday night. George Airthorpe, a working man, who was on that day released from prison for refusing to have his child vaccinated, was drawn through the town by his fellow-workmen, and a meeting was afterwards held in the market-place, at which memorials to Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Selater-Booth, demanding the repeal of the vaccination laws, were adopted. Airthorpe, who presided, was presented with a purse of money.

The second torpedo experiment against the target-ship *Oberon* was carried out yesterday week in Stokes Bay. On the former occasion 500 lb. of gun-cotton was fired at 100 ft. from the ship's starboard side. The explosion caused a vast upheaval of the water, from which shot up a spiral column, reaching, it is estimated, a height of 200 ft. On the present the conditions were identical, except that the distance was decreased to 80 ft. The *Oberon* received a severe shaking, which displaced hatches, ladders, water ballast, tanks, and other movable articles, but no leaks were sprung, nor was the hull much damaged.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

D G H P F CARR, and HAWTHORN.—The problem cannot be solved as you propose if Black play 1. P to Q 5th.  
"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT."—Not always, apparently. See the notice to "G. Thompson" and others in our last number.  
A DE G, G W M, J P, S H T, and H SCHLESINGER are thanked for their contributions, which shall receive our best attention.  
E CARR.—If you play 1. Q takes Q, Black is stalemated.  
J P (Bedford).—The resemblance between the two positions is really too slight to warrant the charge of plagiarism.  
H W L.—Problem 1590 cannot be solved by 1. Kt to Q 3rd.  
J H.—We believe the periodical is still in existence, but we have not seen it for some time.  
W L R.—Address the Hon. Sec., St. George's Chess Club, 20, King-street, St. James's.  
R F S.—It has ceased to exist as a chess club.  
T H.—The new edition of the German "Handbuch" is unquestionably the most comprehensive treatise on the game ever published. It may be obtained through any foreign bookseller, price eighteen shillings.  
J L.—We have destroyed your proposed solution of Problem No. 1590. You are in error with regard to No. 1592.  
RUR FORNEY.—If Black play 1. P takes P, White answers with 2. Kt to Q 2nd, followed by 3. R to Q R sq, or 3. R takes B, according to Black's play.  
PROBLEM No. 1591.—Correct solutions received from J G C, Tarlie, L L M, Rhodes, Wee Me, Dr G T, F A L, Joseph J, Miss Jane D, A de G, B B, Dame Tucker, E H H V, Domézon, A. H., Walter P, Peter, Inagh, M. Clara, Rue Fanny, and H W L.  
PROBLEM No. 1592.—Correct solutions received from H Schleusner, Peri, B B, Le Val, S H T, A W, W Airey, Moffat, Kingston Mark, Seymour Taylor, W N, A N Gamble, F H B, M Rhodes, Wee Me, W Wheldon, Chicago, Domézon, Kalaf, and Barrow Hedges.

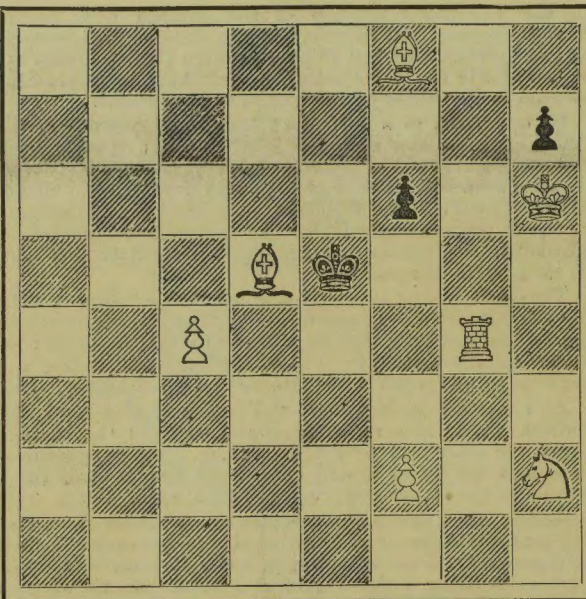
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1592.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to K Kt 5th. Anything. 2. Q or R mates.

## PROBLEM No. 1593.

By Mr. J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

We give this week a further selection from the Games recently played at Birmingham in the principal tournament of the Counties Chess Association:—

Between the Rev. W. WAYTE and Mr. J. HALFORD.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. W.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. P to Q 4th P takes P  
4. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd  
Black's fourth move is quite as efficient as the stereotyped defence of 4. B to Q B 4th, and, as a rule, leads to a more lively and interesting game. The same position, the young player will observe, is brought about in the Two Knights' Game by—  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd  
4. P to Q 4th P takes P, &c.  
5. Castles Kt takes P  
A good reply; but Black may also play 5. B to Q B 4th, reducing the opening to Max Lange's variation of the Giuoco Piano.  
6. R to K sq P to Q 4th  
7. B takes P Q takes B  
8. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to Q B 5th  
A stronger defence, we think, than 8. Q to K R 4th, though, strange to say, it is not analysed in the new edition of the German *Handbuch*.  
9. Kt takes Kt B to K 3rd  
10. Q Kt to K Kt 5th  
The correct move is 10. B to K Kt 5th, and White resigns.

Between Mr. A. BURN and the Rev. W. WAYTE.—(French Game.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. B.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd  
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th  
3. Kt to Q B 3rd  
We question whether this modern innovation is really stronger than the old move of P takes P.  
3. Kt to K B 3rd  
The only satisfactory reply. If he play instead 3. B to Q Kt 5th—a move which was at one time greatly in vogue—White answers advantageously with 4. P takes P, and not with 4. B to Q 3rd, on account of 4. F to Q B 4th.  
4. P takes P  
In one of the games of the Vienna Congress Mr. Steinitz tried, at this point, 4. P to K 5th; but the policy of this line of play is open to question. The following is a probable continuation:—  
4. P to K 5th Kt to Q 2nd  
5. Q Kt to K 2nd P to Q B 4th  
6. P to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
and Black, we think, has the better opening.  
4. P takes P  
5. B to Q 3rd B to Q 3rd  
6. Kt to K B 3rd Castles  
7. Castles P to Q B 3rd  
8. Q Kt to K 2nd  
We should have preferred 8. B to K 3rd. The move in the text looks like lost time.  
8. Kt to K 5th  
9. P to Q B 4th Kt to Q 2nd  
10. P takes P  
This exchange of Pawns rather assists the development of Black's game than otherwise; 10. Kt to Q B 3rd at once, or 10. B takes Kt, looks more to the purpose. In the latter case the following might have occurred:—  
10. B takes Kt P takes R  
11. Kt to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd  
If Black play instead Kt to K 3rd, White rejoins with 12. Kt to Q B 3rd, followed by P to K B 3rd, and White resigns.

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF MR. BARNES.—We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. T. W. Barnes, after a lingering illness. Few men possessed a rarer genius for chess than Mr. Barnes, his play being characterised by remarkable originality and fertility of resource, though of late years he had almost altogether abandoned the practice of the game. In the palmy days of Simpson's Divan Mr. Barnes was a regular frequenter of the old room, and

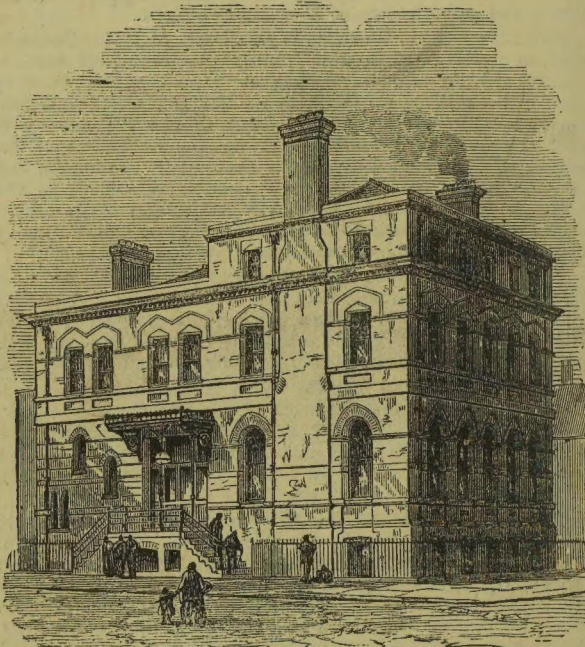
contested there a large number of games with the late Mr. Buckle at the odds of Pawn and move. When Mr. Morphy paid his first visit to England Mr. Barnes was one of his earliest opponents, and won a larger proportion of games from the American champion than any other English player. Mr. Barnes was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and, in 1855, he was appointed examiner in logic and mental science at the second open competition for the East India Civil Service.

MESSRS. PIERCE'S COLLECTION OF PROBLEMS.—We are informed by Messrs. Pierce that they do not at present contemplate a new edition of their book of problems. They will, however, shortly issue a supplement, which will contain corrections of the faulty positions in the original work, with between twenty and thirty additional positions.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. BIRD AND GOSSIP.—Some time ago Mr. Gossip issued a challenge to play a match with any English amateur who would render him the odds of the Pawn and move. The *défi*, we understand, has been accepted by Mr. Bird, and we trust shortly to hear that the match has been duly ratified.

## THE GROSVENOR CLUB, WESTMINSTER.

This institution, one of the best working men's clubs in England, was opened in November, 1872. The merit of starting it belongs to the late Marquis and to the present Duke of Westminster, who each gave £1000; but it has been assisted by liberal contributions from several great building firms and contractors in Westminster. The site, at the corner of Ebury-square, in Buckingham Palace-road, was also given by the Marquis. The trustees are the Hon. Philip Stanhope, Mr. H. A. Hunt, Mr. Praed, and Mr. Hodgson Pratt. Mr. Beckham and Mr. Graff, the honorary secretary, worked zealously to set up this club. The building was designed by Mr. H. Hunt, jun., as honorary architect. It is a substantial one of red brick, relieved with stone. Its decorations are red and black gauged arches, with a bold brick and stone cornice. The club-house is approached by a double flight of steps, covered with a glass and iron hood. It has three frontages, so that ample light is obtained. The building contains, on the basement floor, in the area, a billiard-room, spacious kitchen and scullery, beer, wine, and other cellars, a lavatory, and other offices. On the ground floor are the morning room, 35 ft. by 25 ft.; the dining-room, the bar, and bar-parlour. On the first floor are the library, the lecture-room, of the same size as the morning room, and the secretary's office. On the top floor are the class-rooms and sleeping accommodation for the servants. All the floors are pugged to make them noiseproof. The staircase is of oak, the entrance-hall is tiled, and the rooms are plain, but well fur-



GROSVENOR CLUB FOR WORKING MEN, WESTMINSTER.

nished. The hall is in the same style, and covers the ground in the rear, measuring about 100 ft. by 35 ft. The ground floor is so constructed as to make, when divided, five separate rooms; but, when desirable, they can all be thrown into one. The hall is on the first floor, and measures 79 ft. by 32 ft., with a gallery at one end, over the staircase, and with a movable platform at the other. The contractors for the building are Messrs. Smith and Taylor.

## THE MIXED COMMISSION ON BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS.

A report of the proceedings of the Mixed Commission on British and American Claims, established under the twelfth article of the Treaty of Washington, has been issued by the Foreign Office.

The report is drawn up by Mr. Henry Howard, her Majesty's agent on the Commission, and, with appendices, fills an octavo bluebook of upwards of 700 pages. It appears from the report that 478 British and nineteen American claims were presented to the Commission. Of the 478 British claims presented, 181 were allowed, eight were withdrawn, one was dismissed without prejudice to a new memorial being filed, twenty-eight were dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and 260 were disallowed. All the American claims presented were disallowed. Of the unfavourable awards in British cases, 272 were signed by the three Commissioners, and seventeen were signed by Commissioners Corti (the Italian Minister at Washington) and Frazer (the United States Commissioner) only. Of the unfavourable awards in American cases, fifteen were signed by the three Commissioners, and four by Commissioners Corti and Gurney only. Of the favourable awards in British cases, eighty-five were signed by the three Commissioners, ninety-four by Commissioners Corti and Gurney only, and two by Commissioners Corti and Frazer only. It must be remembered (the report says) that in the cases where favourable awards were made, and in which the United States Commissioner dissented, the British Commissioner, although he might have been of the opinion that the award was insufficient, was nevertheless obliged to sign the same, so as to obtain an award at all for the claimant.

At the end of the bluebook is a letter from Lord Derby to Mr. Howard, in which his Lordship expresses his approval of the zeal and industry Mr. Howard has shown in the preparation of the report, which will, Lord Derby says, be "a most valuable record of the business of this important Commission."

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